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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 27, 1958

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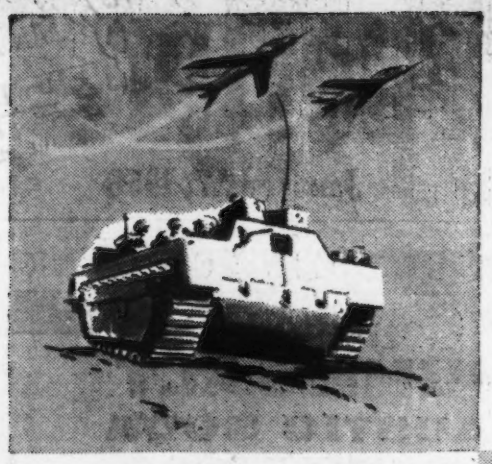

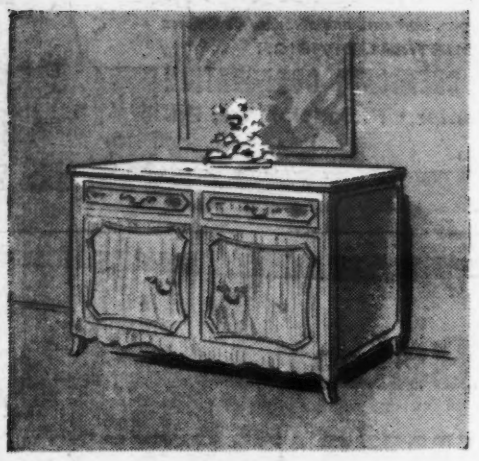

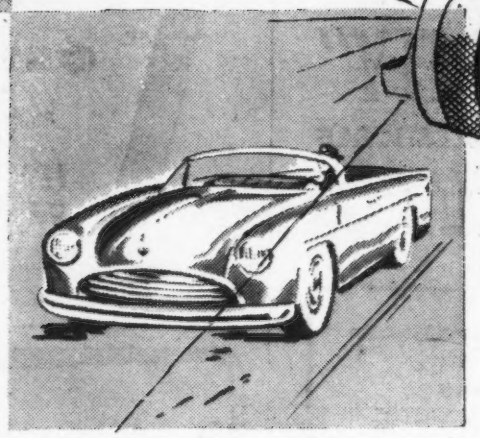

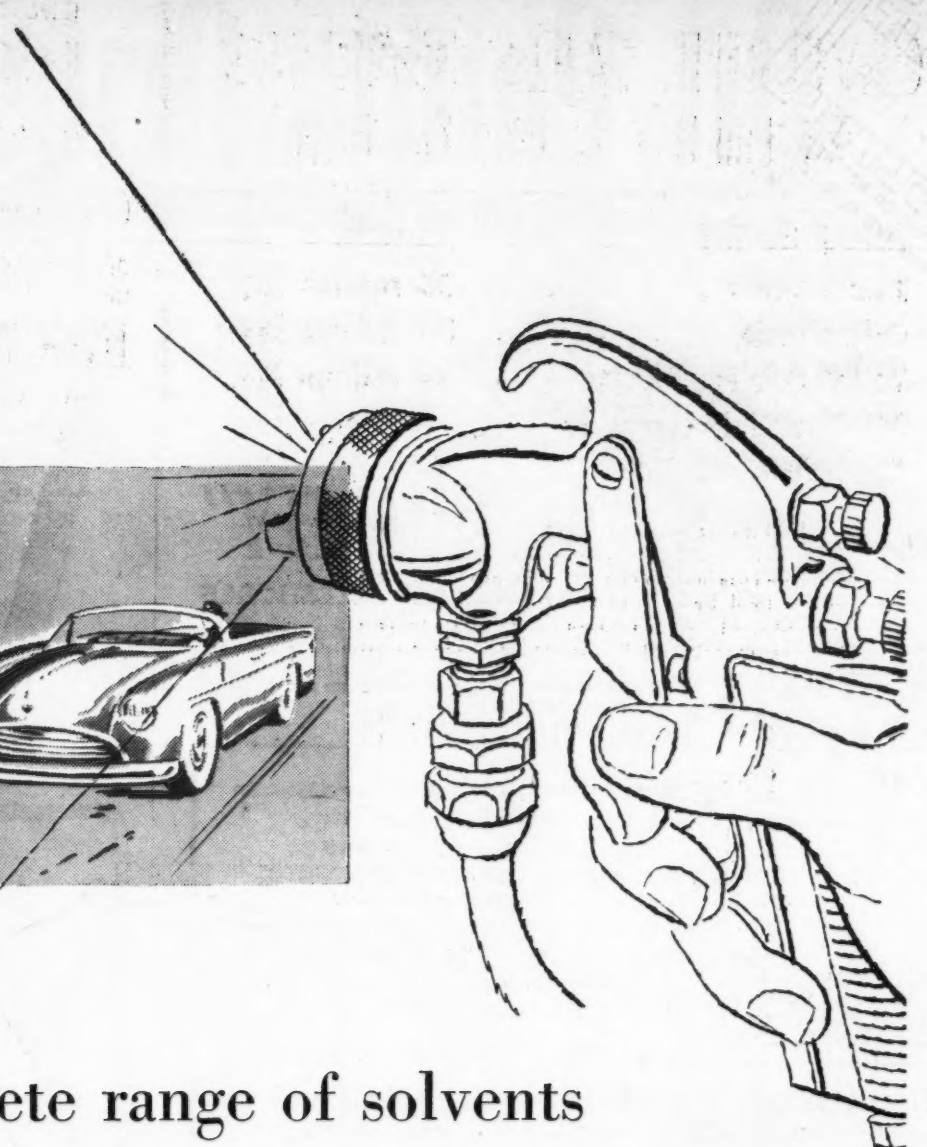

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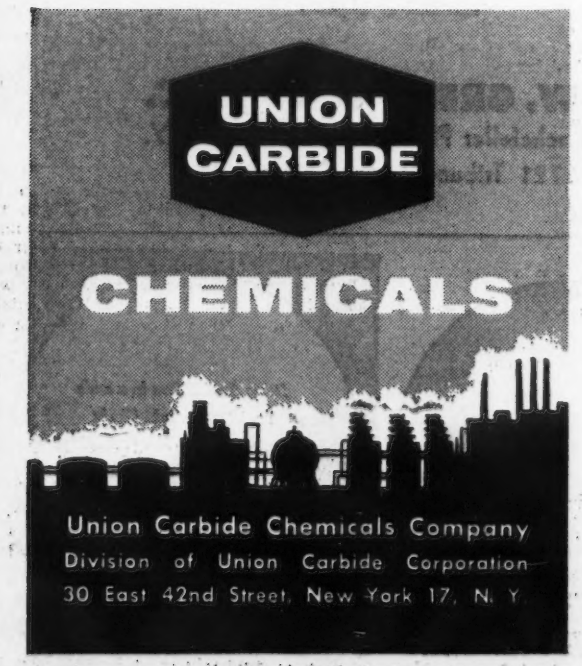

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 4 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 27, 1958

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GLYCERINE TAKES BEARINGS
Its End-Use Pattern for 1958

Alkyd Resins	70 million lbs.
Humectants	35 million lbs.
Cellophane	30 million lbs.
Toilet Goods, Drugs	30 million lbs.
Mono and Diglycerides	6 million lbs.
Miscellaneous Uses	40 million lbs.
Total	*211 million lbs.

*Glycerine use in dynamite and other explosives is not included in this total because of many military applications which are restricted. All the above estimates are those of E. Scott Pattison, manager of the Glycerine Producers Association.

Chemical Industry Will Spend $2.54 Billion This Year and Next For New Construction: MCA

The chemical industry will spend some $2.54 billion this year and next on new US production facilities. So says the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in its annual survey, out today. The MCA figure, up slightly from its 1957-58 estimate, includes 322 projects already under way and 119 projects slated for ground-breaking in the near future and completion before 1960. Projects already begun will cost about $1.83 billion. The price tag on scheduled construction is estimated at $708 million.

Projects Completed in 1957

Last year, MCA says, chemical producers completed 309 domestic construction projects at a total cost of $1.3 billion. For the three-year period, 1957-59, the combined estimated total on chemical constructing spending is a record $3.84 billion. This represents 750 projects by 344 chemical firms in 400 communities of forty-two states.

This figure does not include costs for general office, sales office, warehouse or other separate service facilities. Foreign construction and government-financed construction, too, are excluded.

Texas, ranking second behind New Jersey in chemical production, again is credited with the highest total investment for the three survey divisions of planned construction, under construction and completed (1957) construction. The Texas total: $864.8 million.

Louisiana is second with $494 million and West Virginia follows with $278 million. Others in the top ten are Ohio, $228 million; California, $188.7 million; New Jersey, $155 million; Florida, $144.7 million; Tennessee, $127.6 million; Pennsylvania, $120 million, and Illinois, $119.5 million.

States ranking eleven through twenty are New York, Virginia, North Carolina, New Mexico, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, Oklahoma, Michigan and Mississippi.

Primary considerations in the location

—Continued on page 58

STAUFFER SALES DIRECTOR: Charles Loring, appointed to the newly-created post of sales director for industrial chemicals by Stauffer Chemical, New York.

Glycerine-Chemical Link Strong; Both to Expand 5 Percent in 1958

The glycerine industry is becoming a full-fledged part of the chemical industry. So much so, in fact, that glycerine growth is expected to parallel that of industrial chemicals this year. This means expansion of 5 percent, compared with an annual expansion of 2 percent a year during the five years prior to 1956. According to E. Scott Pattison, manager of the Glycerine Producers Association, 1958 consumption of glycerine should surpass 1957's record high of 248 million pounds.

ACHESON GENERAL MANAGER: Edward A. Coons, named general manager of Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, Philadelphia.

Emphasizing glycerine's transformation from commodity to chemical product, Mr. Pattison points out that another year has been added to the product's record of ready availability, on a basis the buyer can count on, month after month. "It is some time now," he states, "since I have heard those old objections to formulating with glycerine—fear of radical shifts in the supply situation, or the need to try to outguess the market."

The paper on which this report is based was presented last week at the annual meeting of the Glycerine Producers Association in New York by E. Scott Pattison, association manager.

While Mr. Pattison expects glycerine's growth to be above that of industry in general, this does not mean he is completely satisfied with things as they stand.

Since producers of glycerine offer a highly diverse research and commercial background, he says, they should take full advantage of their breadth of background by use of more effective internal company communications—application of know-how that currently exists unlinked to glycerine, which could lay the groundwork for unmatched educational service.

The key to whether 1958 will be a banner year for glycerine, Mr. Pattison believes, is implanting in fresh and uncynical

—Continued on page 59

DuPont Will Build Second DMT Facility

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., intends to build a new plant—its second—to manufacture dimethylterephthalate (DMT), one of the essential ingredients in the production of "Dacron" polyester fiber.

The new facility, which will go up at Old Hickory, Tenn., will be operated by duPont's explosives department. It will adjoin other units of the company at that location.

Preliminary construction on the installation will get under way immediately, and completion is scheduled for 1959.

DuPont says it has not yet made up its

—Continued on page 34

Hydrogen Sulfide Works To Be Constructed in Cuba

Plans are under way for what is reported to be the largest synthetic hydrogen sulfide plant ever built—a key unit in the $119 million nickel-cobalt project being constructed in Cuba and in Louisiana by Cuban American Nickel Company, a subsidiary of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York.

Cuban American Nickel said it has authorized the Girdler Construction Division of National Cylinder Gas Company to en-

—Continued on page 59

Hercules Shelves Project For Methacrylate Output

Hercules Powder Company has shelved indefinitely its plans to build a plant at Louisiana, Mo., to manufacture methacrylate.

The Wilmington, Del., company had announced last year that it was planning a joint venture with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England, to produce methacrylate at Hercules' Missouri chemical works.

Here, according to A. E. Foster, president and board chairman of Hercules, is the reason for the change in plans:

"After careful study it has been decided that the project is unattractive to us."

Because of its decision, Hercules has made three key personnel changes:

Richard T. Yates has been named director of sales of its naval stores department.

James W. Cleary has become manager of engineering for its cellulose products department.

Herbert F. Schaefer has been made senior technical representative in the market development division of its synthetics department.

NPFI Wallops Plan To Boost R. R. Rates

The fertilizer industry is not taking the latest movement of the railroads to increase freight rates on fertilizers lying down. Through its principal trade association, the National Plant Food Institute, the industry has advised the Interstate Commerce Commission that any further increases in rail charges will have a "disastrous impact" on the industry.

At the same time, the fertilizer people have indirectly warned the rail carriers that their latest proposed boost may prove to be a boomerang—that it will lead more and more fertilizer companies to move their traffic over the highways rather than by rail.

The railroads have asked the Interstate

—Continued on page 36

Vinyl Stearate's Role Seen As Plasticizing Comonomer

Air Reduction Chemical Company, whose 2-million-pound-a-year plant at Calvert City, Ky., is slated to go on stream in March, holds high hopes for vinyl stearate as a plasticizing comonomer in vinyl acetate, styrene and vinyl chloride.

According to Charles J. McFarlin, president of the company, vinyl stearate will be able to offset its price disadvantage because of its exceptional plasticizing efficiency.

Among the lower-price materials with

—Continued on page 59

Coatings to Improve Vastly, Glycerine Group Told

The coming years will see vast improvements in both sales and technology of surface coatings. This is the conviction of James E. Sayre, manager of marketing research for Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Backing up his belief, Mr. Sayre points out that improvements in formulations and basic ingredients used in coatings continue at a fast pace.

The paint of the future, he stresses, will be a much more indestructible film, with still better gloss.

Mr. Sayre expressed these views last week before the annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, in a paper entitled "Alkyd Resins and the Surface Coatings Industry."

In regard to alkyds, Mr. Sayre praises their versatility. "Perhaps the greatest virtue of alkyds," he says, "lies in their ability to be modified so that an all-purpose alkyd can become a special purpose alkyd.

"The modifications that can be made are infinite and wait only to be discovered in the pots of the alkyd chemist," he believes. "New advances in technology may be expected to bring forward alkyds with still better adhesion, durability and gloss."

He does concede, however, that "broad research programs into the development of versatile water-soluble alkyd paints are greatly needed," and that "the understanding of irradiation on coatings has only been scratched."

How are alkyds holding up against the

—Continued on page 59

Cyanamid Plastics Unit In Conn. Under Way

American Cyanamid Company, New York, now has under way a product development laboratory and pilot plant at Wallingford, Conn., for its plastics and resins division.

The facilities will be running at full output late this year and will employ approximately seventy persons, including chemists, molding engineers and chemical engineers.

Chemical Industry Seen In Peril From Tax Laws Favoring Coops

Loopholes in the tax laws, which permit business organizations to set themselves up as farmer cooperatives and escape the income tax levies that must be met by their normal corporate competitors, are becoming a real threat in the chemical industry. Warnings to this effect were sounded last week to the house ways and means committee on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists Association by William A. Crichley of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, who said:

"Since 1952, the year farm cooperatives entered into basic chemical production, what was at first only a single inroad into the field was rapidly become a boulevard. What began as one plant has now become three plants on stream, two plants under construction, and several others in a serious talking stage or actually being designed.

Forecasts Manufacture by Co-ops

"To date, chemical production by cooperatives has involved the manufacture of basic chemicals used as raw materials for fertilizers. Cooperatives already sell organic chemical compounds such as agricultural pharmaceuticals, insecticides, and herbicides, and the next logical step will be manufacture of such products by cooperatives."

The "serious nature of the tax loophole" was illustrated by Mr. Crichley by pointing to the experience of a large cooperative in Mississippi presently competing almost entirely tax free with tax-paying chemical companies. This cooperative's annual report showed a return on investment before and after taxes of 20.9 percent, he said, in contrast to a typical group of chemical companies which showed a return on investment before taxes of 13.3 percent and after taxes of 6.4 percent.

"The chemical industry believes in the competitive way of American business," he said, "and it has grown and prospered in such an atmosphere. And they believe that the cooperatives' advantage in expansion through the use of tax-free earnings is unfair.

"Unless present tax laws and regulations are changed to correct these inequities, it seems likely that in the future many corporations will become cooperatives in order to gain the advantages of

—Continued on page 40

Robert J. Roberts

SAACI Seats Roberts As Its 1958 President

Robert J. Roberts, New York sales representative of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, is the 1958 president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. He succeeds Vincent L. Rebak of Grace Chemical Company, New York.

Mr. Roberts was installed in office at SAACI's annual induction meeting in New York last week. The association's new vice-president is James E. Spencer, New York branch manager of Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

George W. Poland, jr., of E. M. Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Company, New York, was elected SAACI treasurer and

—Continued on page 34

Chemical Industry to Air Its Tariff Schedule Views

The chemical industry expects to get an opportunity to comment on a proposed telescoping and regrouping of chemical schedules of the tariff law being framed by the Tariff Commission sometime next March.

A four-year revision and consolidation of tariff schedules undertaken by the commission at the orders from congress is now nearing completion and hearings on the first proposed new schedule, "ani-

—Continued on page 58

Boron Said to Deserve A Spot on Depletion List

Inclusion of boron in the list of thirty strategic and critical materials which are provided with a 23 percent depletion allowance under the present tax laws was urged last week by Horace M. Albright of the US Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Testifying before the house ways and means committee in the current study of tax policy revision, Mr. Albright argued that because of its strategic importance in the defense program of the government, boron is clearly qualified for more liberal tax treatment than the 15 percent depletion allowance it now enjoys. Boron is one of the major materials being used in jet, rocket and guided missle fuel.

The Week's Price Changes

Dried Blood, Carnauba Wax, Grapefruit, Orange Oil Rise. Geraniol, Linalool, Oiticica, Tung Oil, Cod Oil Fall.

Prices Advanced

Blood, New York, ¼c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Chicago, ¼c. per unit-ton.
Carnauba wax, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Celeryseed, French, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cocoa butter, 2½c. per lb. (p 56).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton (p. 56).
Grapefruit oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Orange oil, Calif., 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Poppyseed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Danish, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 56).
Tankage, New York, ¼c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Chicago, ¼c. per unit-ton.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 32).
Salt, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, "A," 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Korintje, "A," 1c. per lb.
Celeryseed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Geranyl acetate, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. (p. 52).
Formosan, 5c. per lb.
Citronellol, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cloves, Madagascar, ¾c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cod oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Geraniol, extra, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
Standard, 30c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lard, cash, ¾c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linalool, 20c. per lb. (p. 52).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 32).
Nutmeg, W. I., 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
E. I., 3c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan hulled, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Silver, ½c. per oz. (p. 32).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
inedible, ¼c per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Xylene, coaltar, 1c. per gal. (p. 42).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan.27, 1958	Jan.19, 1958	Jan. 25, 1957
108.49	108.44	111.14

Science Post in Cabinet Asked

A new approach to the matter of beefing up scientific activities—both on government and industry levels—made its appearance in congress last week. It was a bill by the staff of the senate committee on government operations to elevate the subject of science to a cabinet level by establishing a Department of Science and Technology. Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas, chairman of the committee sponsored the bill, and explained that its objective is to insure that consideration be given to the development of a composite program covering all government civilian scientific activities and organizations, and endeavor, by legislative action to coordinate all civilian science functions of the government.

The new department would be given an annual appropriation of $580 million for the next eight years to establish a federal-state program of scholarship loans for education of students beyond the secondary school level in the physical sciences, biological sciences, mathematics and engineering.

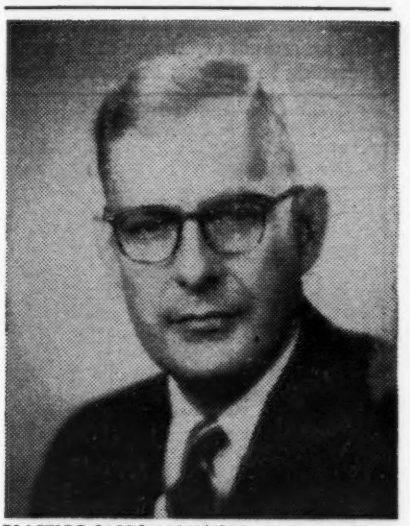
The following agencies would be transferred to the new department: National Science Foundation; Patent Office; Office

—Continued on page 44

Rohm & Haas Boosts Listings for 'Rhozyme'

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has hiked the price of "Rhozyme PF" and "DX" because of climbing raw material and other costs. The price will be raised 2 cents per pound, effective February 3.

The new schedule for "Rhozyme PF" is 27 cents per pound for material in 240-pound containers; 32 cents for fifty-pound pail quantities and 37 cents for smaller quantities. The new schedule for "Rhozyme DX" is 28.5 cents for 220 pound drums in truckload quantities; 29 cents for material in 200 pound drums and 34 cents for material in fifty-pound pails.



PLASTICS SALES MANAGER: Roger O. Richards, appointed sales manager of its plastics division by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Corn Products Appoints

Corn Products Sales Company, New York, has named Walter A. Moore director of marketing. Richard J. Staib has been appointed to succeed Mr. Moore as director of grocery products sales.

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METASAP SALES MANAGER: Thomas J. Campbell, elevated from assistant sales manager to sales manager of the Metasap Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J.

Business Gets Away To Slow Start: P. A.'s

Business, in 1958, is off to the plodding start which our members predicted last month. The downward slide has continued, and not since World War II have so many said that their production situation is worse. Forty-eight percent state that January production is down from December, 40 percent the same and only 12 percent better.

Similarly, the new order situation is gloomy. We have to go back to 1949 to find so many of our committee members reporting poorer new order bookings. In this category, 48 percent say their position is worse, 37 percent the same and only 15 percent better. It is obvious that current business is in the doldrums. But, despite this present dip, there is a definite thread of optimism concerning the future in this month's report.

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The question, of course, is: How pronounced and how long-lasting will the current recession be? A significant num-

—*Continued on page 51*

Monosodium Glutamate Is Produced Synthetically

The amino products division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has developed a process for the synthetic manufacture of monosodium glutamate.

The development is the outgrowth of five years' research at the company's laboratories in Skokie, Ill. International Minerals lays claim to being the largest US manufacturer of monosodium glutamate, which it markets under the trade name "Ac'cent," a natural product extracted from the protein in sugar beets.

Caustic Soda Destiny: A Jump To Eleven Million Tons by 1975, Cremers Tells Chlorine Group

Caustic soda demand will reach 5,683,000 tons annually by 1960. More important, production capacity needs will be one and a half times that total in 1965, and more than double the figure by 1975. Chlorine output, furthermore, should be practically double present capacity by 1965. These predictions were made last week by Bert Cremers, retiring president of the Chlorine Institute and vice-president of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., at the institute's annual dinner at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Taking sharp issue with "discussions in print" claiming that caustic soda is "becoming a more serious problem child than it has ever been before," Mr. Cremers flatly stated, "The facts don't back up such inferences."

Current Construction at $150 Million

"Currently, new chlorine-caustic producing facilities involving the investment of $150 million are under construction," Mr. Cremers pointed out. "My company [Wyandotte] is responsible for an important piece of that total."

He emphasized that "every forecast by competent, and I stress that word competent, company and consulting economists and marketing researchers not only supports the current expansion, but even hints at the possibility that caustic may be in short supply at some point along the line."

"The Econometric Institute," he explained, "consulting economists to many leading companies in virtually every segment of industry, comes up with a forecast that demand for caustic in 1960—only two years off—will be 5,683,000 tons.

"They base this estimate on their confidential analyses of growth facts fed to them by companies in caustic-user industries which use their services.

"Sixty percent of the added caustic demand they predict will, in their opinion, come from more intensive use of the chemical in the market, of the development of new products in the markets that

—*Continued on page 35*

ESCAMBIA RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. W. Mayo Smith, appointed director of research by Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York.

Steroid Puts Cyanamid Into Another New Market

"Aristocort triamcinolone," American Cyanamid Company's new medical product, places the company in the $83 million annual United States steroid market for the first time, says Cyanamid.

"Aristocort" is a synthetic steroid, similar to the substances secreted by the adrenal glands, and is said to have proved useful in treating arthritis, asthma and certain skin diseases. In addition, the serious side effects caused by other currently available steroids are reported significantly lessened with "Aristocort." The new product is being marketed by Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories Division in Pearl River, N. Y.

With "Aristocort," Cyanamid is now represented, through its Lederle Division, in four of the five major pharmaceutical areas. The other Lederle markets include: anti-infectives (broad spectrum antibiotics and sulfas), vitamins (more than a dozen different products) and biologicals (vaccines and sera).

Gen'l Mills Develops New Arginine Process

A new process for the volume manufacture of arginine and arginine products, new pharmaceutical chemicals which are said to show great promise as therapeutic aids in the treatment of liver disease and other internal disorders of man, is among the newest developments at the central research laboratories of General Mills in Minneapolis, Minn.

Bulk processing of l-lysine, an amino acid essential to human health, has also been accomplished by the company, according to General Mills.

Announcement of these new developments was made jointly by Dr. R. H. Manley, managing director of General Mills' central research laboratories, and

—*Continued on page 63*

NYQ Has New Approach To Scarce APAP Problem

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, says the recent scarcity of APAP (n-acetyl para amino phenol) has been alleviated by the development of a new basic raw material approach. Manufacture of bulk quantities of both tableting and suspension grades is now under way, according to NYQ.

Sellers' Rights Are Knocked Out On Price Suits

A seller cannot bring suit against a competitor for making sales "at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition," in violation of the Robinson-Patman act. That is what the Supreme Court of the United States says.

Any suits brought on these grounds must be lodged by public authorities, the court adds. The effect of the ruling, made last week, is to limit the rights of private litigants to bring suits for treble damages under the Clayton act.

The court inferred that treble damage suits by private parties are restricted to cases involving general price discriminations, geographical price discriminations and certain kinds of price discriminations, and allied activities, provided for in section 2 of the Clayton act.

Move Made to Plug Loophole

A move was made immediately in congress to plug this loophole in the law. Sen. John Sparkman, of Alabama, chairman of the senate small business committee, introduced legislation in the senate to make section 3 of the Robinson-Patman act an integral part of the antitrust laws and thus available to private parties for treble damage redress or injunctive relief.

The majority ruling, which divided the court five to four, was handed down to resolve a conflict in interpretation of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman act between the seventh and tenth circuit courts of appeal. The litigants were Nashville Milk Company, vs. Carnation Company; and Safeway Stores, Inc., vs. Harry V. Vance, trustee.

The case revolved around the intent of congress when it passed the Robinson-Patman act and whether the entire act was to be an amendment to the Clayton act which contains provisions for treble damage suits by private litigants. The Robinson-Patman act consisted of four sections, the first section of which expressly amended section 2 of the Clayton act, the section related to litigation pending under the Clayton act, and the fourth section dealt with cooperatives.

Section 3, which was involved in the present litigation, prohibits three kinds of

—*Continued on page 58*

Asarco Is Now Running A Huge Copper Furnace

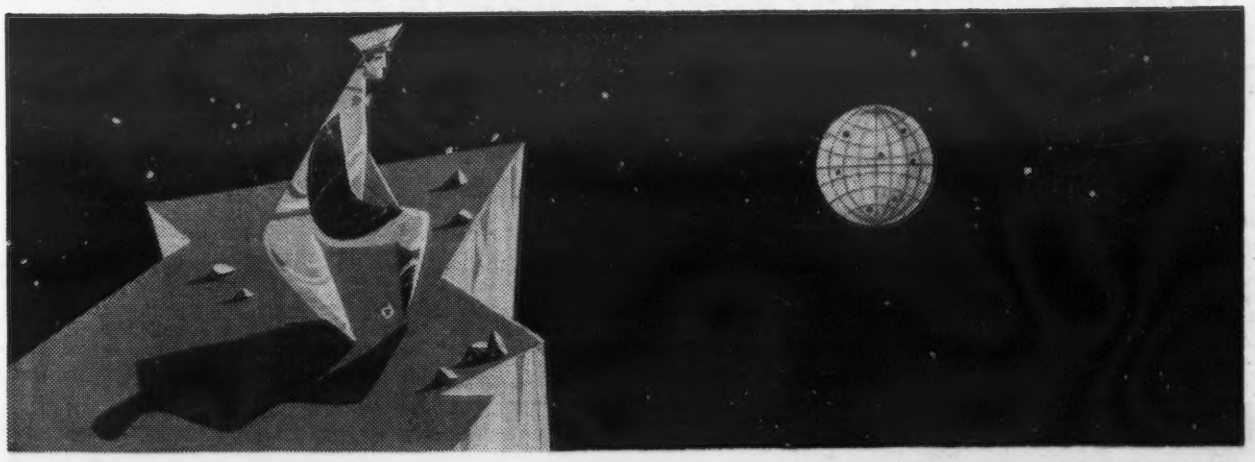
A huge copper-melting electric furnace is now in operation at the Perth Amboy, N. J., plant of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York. Eighteen feet in diameter and with a bath capacity of ninety tons of molten metal, the new furnace can continuously produce thirty tons of high-quality tough pitch copper per hour, or a ton every two minutes.

The furnace's transformer is rated at 8,000 kilovolt amperes, with a maximum rated current of 30,400 amperes. It employs three eighteen-inch diameter graphite electrodes, each of which, when assembled, weighs 4,000 pounds. Their positions, which determine the arc length, are controlled hydraulically, giving the Perth Amboy unit another distinction: it is said by Asarco to be the largest hydraulically controlled direct arc furnace in this country, including furnaces for steel melting.

Particularly significant is the furnace's installation in an area of high power cost (about 1 cent per kilowatt hour) and reasonable fuel cost. This indicates that even under such unfavorable conditions, arc furnace installations can be designed to be competitive with the fuel-oil-fired reverbatory furnaces conventionally used throughout the industry. For equal year-

—*Continued on page 62*

LOOMS LARGE IN DOW'S ETHYLENE GLYCOL SALES PICTURE: The service station dealer, believes Dow Chemical Company, holds the key to increasing antifreeze sales. So the Midland, Mich., firm, which supplies ethylene glycol to private labelers, is sponsoring a new wide-screen slidefilm on the dealer's attitudes toward himself, his company and his customers. Intended as a marketing service for Dow's oil company customers, the film, entitled "A Bill of Particulars," is in Eastman Color. Employing a new technic developed by Visualscope, Inc., New York, it was prepared from a motivation study of service station dealers recently completed for Dow by The Social Attitude Survey, Inc., New York. In this frame the film synthesizes the problem: "The dealer settles down on a plateau, not trying to promote his products or his personal aspirations beyond the level he feels his customers will allow him, he himself is entitled to, or his outside situation will permit."



Dimethylamine Facilities Added by duPont Unit

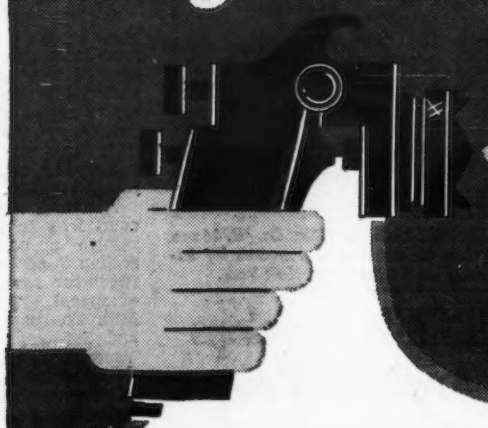
The Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has announced the addition of dimethylamine dilution facilities at the Cleveland, Ohio, plant.

Shipments in aqueous solution will be made in tank truck or tank-car lots. Initial shipments are scheduled for this month.

CSC NITROPARAFFINS as solvents in VINYL COATINGS

offer 5 important advantages!

1. *Lower Viscosity!*
2. *Higher Solids!*
3. *Slower Evaporation Rate and Better Flow!*
4. *Less Solvent Retention!*
5. *Reduced Odor Problems!*



Studies at CSC's Lacquer Laboratories show that 2-Nitropropane and Nitromethane outperform the ketones in the preparation of vinyl spray formulations. Formulators can now take fullest advantage of the superiority of CSC Nitroparaffins in producing high-quality vinyl coatings.

High solids vinyl formulations prepared with 2-Nitropropane have good stability and show no tendency to gel during storage. 2-NP resin solutions are considerably lower in viscosity than mixtures based on medium-boiling ketones, allowing higher weights of solids in a given volume of lacquer and thus greater surface coverage.

The higher evaporation rates of the ketones normally used are serious handicaps leading to rapid setting up of films and poor flow. Flammability is a constant fire hazard. The slow evaporation rate of 2-NP and Nitromethane solutions produce good flow. The NP's have mild, agreeable odor and escape more rapidly when drying, eliminating odor problems. High flash points and low volatility are added safety features.

2-Nitropropane and Nitromethane are also excellent solvents for acrylics, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, and epoxy resins.

A CSC technical representative will be glad to work with you on your specific problems.

DISCOVER THE NITROPARAFFINS!

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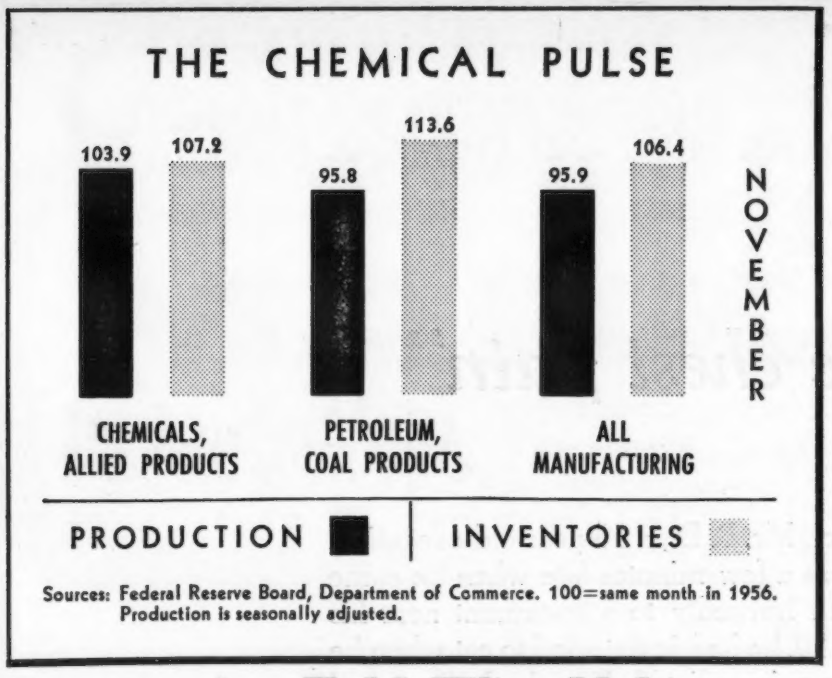

Soapers Are Told What Makes A 'One-Man Band' Sales Manager

Just what makes a "one-man band" sales manager—the man in charge of sales for a small company—and what kind of atmosphere does he need to function in? That is a question that Ralph L. Ericsson, himself a successful sales executive, answered last week with a list of four necessary qualities for the sales chief and five for his employer. Mr. Ericsson, general sales manager for Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex., laid down his specifications at the annual convention of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers in New York.

SOAP ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT: Andrew K. Forthmann, president of the Los Angeles Soap Company, who last week became the first west coast soap manufacturer ever to be elected president of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

The first of the four necessary points for sales managers, Mr. Ericsson said, is creative imagination. "A creative salesman," he said, "can no more stop creating than he can stop eating or drinking." He urged his audience to look for a creative ability. "It will be as visible as though it were neon-lighted if you look for it," he said.

Value of Enthusiasm

"The second quality we should look for is enthusiasm," Mr. Ericsson said. "The 'one-man band' sales manager probably needs enthusiasm more than his large company counterpart. He needs a vigorous enthusiasm for his profession, for his company, for his products, for his customers."

The third requirement is "analytical," in the sales manager, Mr. Ericsson said. "The one-man band" sales manager must

—Continued on page 62

Mica Group Picks Pres.

Elizabeth Clarkson, vice-president of Stewart N. Clarkson Associates, New York, has been elected president of the Wet Ground Mica Association. She succeeds George Davenport of Franklin Mineral Products Company, Brighton, Mass.

DuPont Nylon Facility Starts Up in Richmond

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.'s new multimillion-dollar plant for the production of heavy denier nylon for use in tire cord and industrial products has started operations at Richmond, Va.

This fourth duPont nylon plant will produce 40 million pounds of fiber annually. The new plant was erected on the same site as the company's rayon plant, and for the first time the company will manufacture two textile fibers at the same location.

Purchasing Agent Is Called More Than Buyer; Speaker Says He Is a Top Level Executive

The purchasing agent is far more than just a buyer; he is, in fact, an executive who has much to do with the final price of his company's product and the economic stability of his firm. Such was a portrait of this "in-the-background executive" painted last week at a meeting of chemical buyers in Chicago by Bernard J. Quinn, general production manager for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. To put the finishing strokes on his picture of the P. A., Mr. Quinn said, "The responsibility for as much as 50 percent of manufacturing costs lies in the hands of the purchasing agent."

"Any activity this important demands good planning to maintain the economic health of your company, your community and your nation," Mr. Quinn told the mid-winter conference of the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Program on 'Profits and Purchasing'

The Pfizer executive was one of the speakers on a program entitled, "Profits and Purchasing." He and men from other chemical companies spoke on the latest developments in purchasing and the problems that the activity is encountering in today's markets.

The buyers were urged to use long-range planning based on "purchasing research" to help maintain the economic health of their companies. Economies gained by such a plan will benefit not only the industrial company but the supplier of raw materials and the consumer as well, Mr. Quinn told the group.

As an example of how the purchasing agent affects the consumer's pocketbook, the Pfizer man pointed out that although retail prices in general have risen 56 percent since World War II, retail drug prices have been kept to a 31 percent increase. "Our purchasing agents have certainly helped to hold this line on drug prices for the consumer," he said.

Mr. Quinn defined "purchasing research" as the study of a company's materials requirements in relation to all known factors which might affect the sup-

—Continued on page 63

CHLORINE INSTITUTE HEAD: William H. McConnell, vice-president of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, elected president of the Chlorine Institute last week.

Glycerine Association Tells Winners of Annual Awards

The Glycerine Association has given first prize among its annual glycerine research awards to Dr. James Tullis, of the Blood Characterization and Preservation Laboratory, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Second award goes to Dr. Guido Marinetti, assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Dr. Henry R. Sallans and Dr. C. G. Youngs, of Prairie Regional Laboratory, National Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, share the third award.

Vanilla Bean Ass'n Elects

W. H. Triest of Zink & Triest, Philadelphia, was reelected president of the Vanilla Bean Association last week. Other officers, reelected at the group's annual meeting, included: Vice-president, E. Vina of Thurston & Braidich, New York, and treasurer, J. Manheimer of J. Manheimer & Co., New York.

CMRA and Buyers Set Meeting Agenda

The Chemical Market Research Association and the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents have set up their program for the February 6 joint meeting which will have as its theme, "Cooperative Purchasing—Market Research." The event will be held in the Sheraton Park hotel, Washington, D. C.

J. W. McKinney will open the morning session and J. W. McNeil will serve as moderator. These will be the panelists and the titles of their speeches:

L. J. Finnan, jr., purchasing consultant, Wilmington, Del., "Management Defines Intra-Company Cooperative Purchasing-

—Continued on page 62

Military Chemical Group To Convene in Atlantic City

Armed Forces Chemical Association will hold its thirteenth annual meeting June 4 through 6 at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. This year's parley will be sponsored by the US Army as the host service to the members of AFCA, active and reserve offices of the Chemical Corps and interested chemical industry representatives.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

Antitrust Law section of New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Bar Association House, New York, January 30.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon, Chemists' Club, New York, February 7; spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, mid-winter luncheon, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, January 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law section of New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Bar Association House, New York, January 29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6; annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 11.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

A MESSAGE TO DOWNTOWN NEW YORK DRUG AND CHEMICAL PEOPLE

"... a sudden severe chest pain"

On a cool day in mid-November, Mr. B. D., a 55-year-old executive, left his office to go to lunch. He was a few minutes late when he came out of the building and he walked hurriedly to a restaurant near his downtown New York office. At 12:30, he had just started to eat when he felt a sudden severe chest pain. The pain radiated down both arms, and he tried to catch his breath. He felt weak and slightly nauseous.

The men at his table saw his distress, put him in a taxi, and rushed him to the emergency entrance of the Beekman-Downtown Hospital. Doctors in the modern emergency room checked his symptoms and entered a diagnosis —"acute Myocardial Infarction." ***A coronary.*** They sedated him and quickly administered oxygen. He was moved into the hospital, and an electrocardiogram later confirmed the admission diagnosis.

For four weeks, B. D. was treated in the hospital for his heart condition. On a day in December, he walked out of the hospital.

This is a profile of a coronary.

It is equally the profile of a hospital . . . for a most unique community. A community virtually deserted after working hours, yet populated during the day with a million and a half business people.

Downtown New York called the Beekman-Downtown Hospital for over 6,000 ambulances during 1957. And there were three times that number of emergency room visits. Seventy per cent of all admissions were emergencies . . . like coronaries.

An emergency record is dramatic. Yet the Beekman-Downtown Hospital preaches and practices preventive medicine with equal diligence. Think, for example, of thousands of Salk polio shots, administered for the cost of the serum alone. Think of thousands of business hour appointments with 28 doctors in all medical specialties. Think of the new Cancer Detection Center.

Think for a minute of Downtown New York without a hospital.

We think you'll agree this community is fortunate to have skilled medical care nearby. Will you help the Beekman-Downtown Hospital keep our community well, healthy, protected. Send your check today to:

Fred J. Emmerich

Allied Chemical
61 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Jan. 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots. lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity..lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd..100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd..100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, ens., dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt..lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh). bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls .....lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald....lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald .....lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. .....lb. .63 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.36 - 1.38
flake .....lb. 1.32 - 1.34
tech., cryst., bbls. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works .....lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.41 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.36 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld .lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
		indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases			t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point		
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

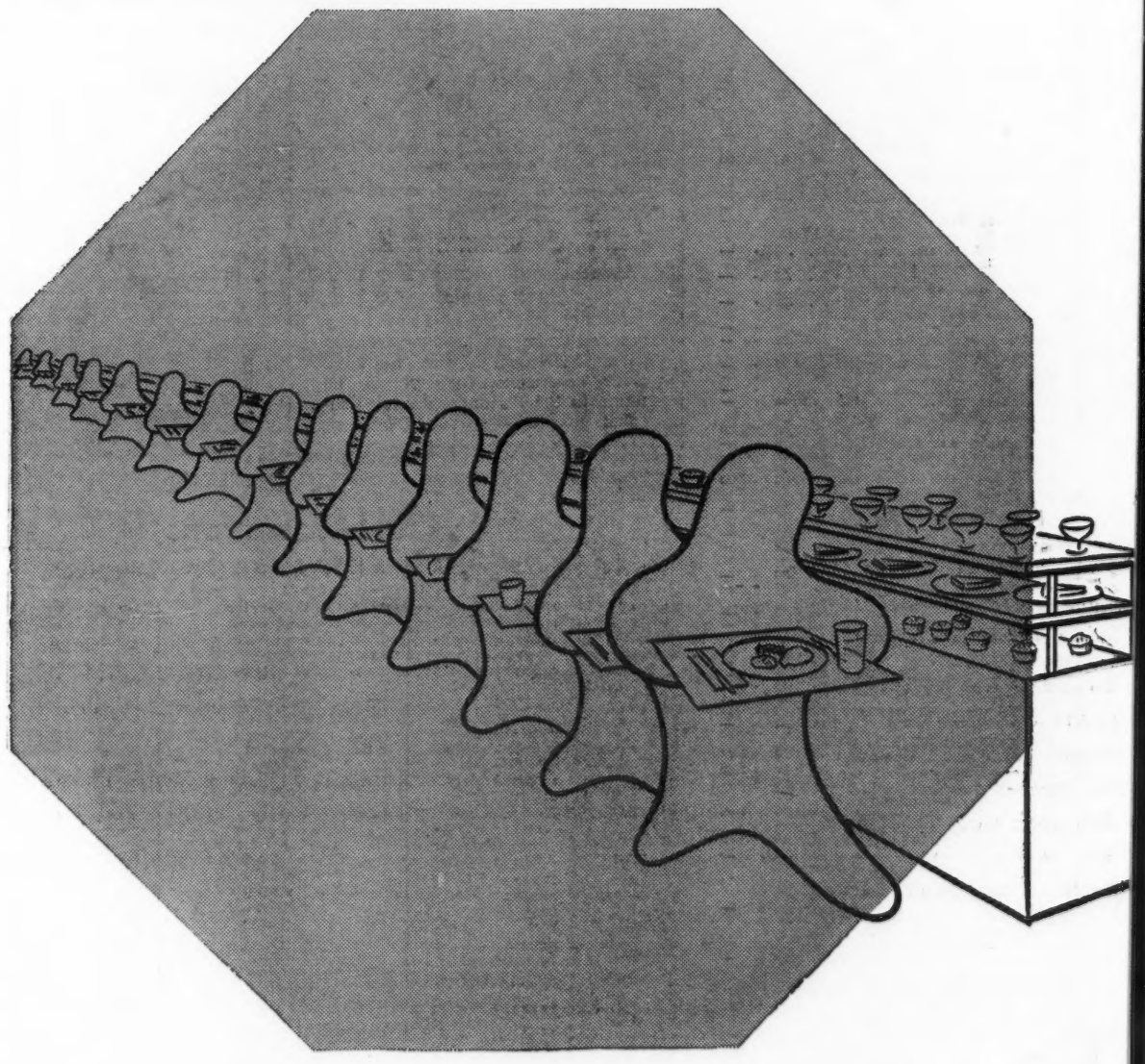
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. .....lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. .....lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ...lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.39 - —
lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. ... 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0333- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis..... lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld .. lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms..... lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% l.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld..... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald..ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms..lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ..ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm. works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.72.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works..... ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - .16½
Ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works... lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms ... lb. .82 1.10

Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots .....lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals....lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Dominican/Ecuador, whole, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines.. lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines.....lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works..lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms..lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. ....lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots. kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. ....lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07¼

Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. .....lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots.....kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J..ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —



S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy.	gal.	.09	—
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	4.00	4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	2.35	2.45
Avocado oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units		50,000 units	65 — —
less than 1,000,000,000 units		50,000 units	70 — —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark bgs.	lb	28	.30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms.	lb	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms.	lb	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms. works	lb	32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.	lb.	.35	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate X-ray dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works.	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	—
paper bgs., ex whse, New York	ton.	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys. c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.10	3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60% cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.40	1.55
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.47	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.55	.57
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.47	.58
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.77	.80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.76	.79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.69	.71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.68	.70
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.32	—
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	84.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	87.00	—
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	82.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works.	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys. smaller lots.	lb.	.44	—
Benzene coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works: Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district.	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district.	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Philadelphia district.	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district.	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075-	.008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075-	—
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.65	.80
Tech. dms. dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms	lb.	.75	1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian, cns.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb	3.00	—
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanapnthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst. bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide dms.	lb.	4.65	—
Bismuth metal bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.	lb.	4.47	5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate NF, fib dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms.	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	165.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York	unit-ton.	5.50	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago.	unit-ton.	6.25	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.48	.50

Feeding 40 billion is no simple fete!

Lucky the microbe destined to serve humanity in a Penick antibiotic! His existence is one glorious, life-long repast, enjoyed in the company of his kinfolk by the billion!

To nurture these microbial multitudes requires the combined resources of a team of Penick scientists . . . bacteriologists, mycologists, fermentation chemists, biochemists and chemical engineers. They serve perfectly balanced diets under ideal, sterile conditions with one dedicated aim: to obtain most economically maximum yields of highly concentrated antibiotics.

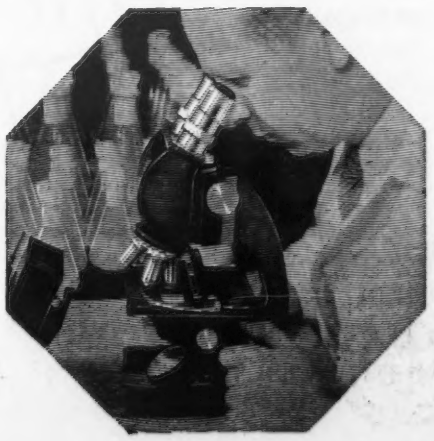
Beginning with the manufacture of tyrothricin and gramicidin, Penick has been in the forefront of antibiotic development. Today we manufacture the widest range of specialty antibiotics available, marketing in bulk only for use in pharmaceuticals, veterinary medicines, feed supplements and cosmetics.

In addition, our experienced staff and diversified facilities are available for custom manufacture of mold and bacterial antibiotics and other fermentation products.

We would be pleased to serve you.

PENICK

Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Drugs



Blue Dyes—Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone Red

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.65
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton,78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26

Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
Boric acid, powd., 99.9%, bgs., cl., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. 22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract refy. lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms. c.l., frt alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld. E of Rockies lb 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 5.90 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Cadmium CP red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies. lb 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb 1.70 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 2.00 - —
Light shade bbls same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.82 - 2.84

Now . . . the ultimate in raw material for polishes

CARDIS POLYMER 10

developed by Warwick Wax—originators, pioneers and leaders of the oxidized wax industry

CARDIS POLYMER 10 will give your polish film the **perfect balance** of the following characteristics—previously obtainable only through a complicated combination of different ingredients.

- Lightest Color
- Unexcelled Non-Scuff
- Unexcelled Non-Scratch
- Positive Anti-Slip
- Greatest Hardness
- Superior Toughness
- Perfect Plasticity
- Durable Shine
- Highest Gloss
- Superior Water-Resistance

Excellent Durability

CARDIS POLYMER 10 fits all types of polish formulations: dry bright (self-polishing waxes), resinous floor finishes, heavy duty institutional polishes, solvent type polishes (paste and liquid).

SPECIFICATIONS

Color	1-1½ N.P.A. (Ivory)
Penetration	0-1
Melting Point	212-216°F
Acid No.	8-10
Saponification No.	25-30

Simplify Your Formulations, Production and Inventory Problems with

CARDIS POLYMER 10

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Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.13 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.37.80 - —
Gran. purif., dms lb. .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 75-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 2.93 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.77.70 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.104.50 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Trihasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 6c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 4.15
Capric acid, C. P., dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion bulk c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works, lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .15¼ —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms., smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Decorticated, Ceylon cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 69
North country No 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 .94
North country No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .83
Parnahyba, crude, bgs, ton lots, lb. .73 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots, lb. .81 - .83
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.31 - 1.33
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 8-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram, .24½ - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units, .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units, .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns, gram .29 - —

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● With Pfizer Citric or Tartaric Acid you can develop a household cleaning product that gets metals "clean as a whistle"—safely!

The MILD ACTION of citric and tartaric acids in your cleaning preparations effectively removes tarnish and oxides from fine silver, copper and copper alloys. Citric acid is also notably successful in solving the difficult problem of formulating an aluminum cleaner that is both safe and efficient. The mild acidity of citric acid removes oxidized coatings from aluminum surfaces with negligible attack on the virgin metal.

In addition to being safe for metals, Pfizer Citric and Tartaric Acids are NONTOXIC—an important human safety feature for your product, both in its manufacture and its use by consumers.

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Carvol, bots. ..... g. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .33 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .20¾- —
New Zealand ..... lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ..... lb. .26 - —
"B" ..... lb. .23½- —
"C" ..... lb. .23½- —
Korintje "A" ..... lb. .26 - —
"B" ..... lb. .26 - —
"C" ..... lb. .24 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 105.00 -110.00
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2850- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2960- —
— tanks ..... lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2710- —
— dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2810- —
tanks ..... lb. .2510- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .3375- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2275- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2375- —
tanks ..... lb. .2075- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2900- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2600- —
tanks ..... lb. .2300- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks .... lb. .1675- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. .... lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. ..... lb. .51 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .23½- —
Celery seed, oil, bots. ..... lb. 16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ... lb. 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms. 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
Briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Pinewood gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, l.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less ... lb. 1.05 - —

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .73 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis ..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis ..100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis ..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .81 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis .... lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis ... lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis ... lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% ..... lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul .. lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala. Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots .... lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .93 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat .. lb. 1.11 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots ..... lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms ..... lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Extra, bots., cns. ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
• Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .68 - .68
Java, cns ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. .75 - .80
Citronellal, bots., dms. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots ..... lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. ..... oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 16.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ..... ton. 16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port ..net-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port ..net-ton. 29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ..ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ... net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs ..... lb. .38¼- .38½
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms .. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms ..... lb. .87 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis .. lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis .. lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse .... gal. .33½- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse .. gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works ..... gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ..... ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ..... ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works. ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms ..... lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs. lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .91 - .96
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. 14½- —
tanks, Pac. coast ..... lb. 11¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms .... lb. .22½- .25
tanks ..... lb. .20 - —
double (stripped), dms. ..... lb. .23½- .26
tanks ..... lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. .... lb. .10½- .10¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. .... oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. ..... lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls ..... lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls ..... lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs .... lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. .65 - .75
Copaiba oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l, works ..... lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works ... lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works. lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more .lb. .634 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more .lb. .644 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .664 - .684
Copper gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works .lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. .lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works .lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs. 11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.40 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 25.40 -28.40
Copper undecylenate, dms ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f .... ton. 185.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ..... ton. 180.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs .lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works .lb. .15¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York .lb. .06 - —
Refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .2148- .2175
tanks ..... lb. .1948- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .17¼- .20
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis .ton. 55.50 -56.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East .lb. .15 Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .14¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York .lb. .04¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .20½- .21
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys ... lb. 1.30 - —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York .lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —

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m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same oasis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p. 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb .14 • —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd lb .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1 00 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 • —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 • .72
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 • .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, 6b dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .50 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13 00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb .29 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Powd., cs lb .95 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene dms c.l., works lb .12 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .14 • —
tanks works lb .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .24 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 • 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton. 2.85 • —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 • —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton 96 00 • —
6-16 mesh dms. c.l. works ton 120 00 • —
dms. l.c.l. works ton. 140 00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech. bbls lb. .90 • 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. 70 • —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. 72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Cyclohexene, min 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
360-lb dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb .49 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6-oz cyls., works cyl 12 00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 • —

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2,4-D tech. bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works lb. .42 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼ .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale chips, bgs lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb .17¾ .20
Siam, cs. lb. .35 • .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .41 • .45
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼- .34
No 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb .17 .19
seeds, bgs lb No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech. flake grd., tb. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 • —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 60.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 69.12 • —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .65½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .695 • .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 • —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 • —
white, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 • —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 • 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots, lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 • —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 • —
dms. t.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 • —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .91 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks, works lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 • —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
lb. .16½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots lb. .26 • .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs, works lb. .14 • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works, lb. .64 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 • —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 • —
Nat., bgs. lb. .12 • —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 • 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.85 • 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 • —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 • 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 • —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 • —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
55-gal. ret dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb .15 • —
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis. lb. .33 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 • .39
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .80 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.56 • —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 • —
89° C., dms lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., t.c.l. frt alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 • .28¼
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62¼
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 • .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks works lb. .27 • —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works. gal. .59 • —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .77 • —
tankcars, works gal. .42 • —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 • —
dms., c.l. dlvd New York gal. .67 • —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 • .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .31 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis. lb. .28 • —
Material in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .54 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 • 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 • —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton. 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 • —
dms. t.c.l. works 100% basis. lb. 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. .14 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1, cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

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and see why

National MALEIC ANHYDRIDE TABLETS

are so
economical and easy to use!

As the principal producer, National Aniline's fully-integrated volume output and fast deliveries from our strategically-located Moundsville plant expedites your production and minimizes your inventory.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Greensboro Los Angeles New Orleans
Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence San Francisco Toronto

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd, No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161	Orange	lb.	.94	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593	Green BX, conc	lb.	1.02	—
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657	Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc	lb.	4.11	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978	Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	—
1034	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	—
1150	Olive R, Single paste	lb.	1.42	—
1151	Brown R, single paste dms. dlvd.	lb.	2.29	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	4.60	—
	p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
	p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
	p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
	p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb.	2.48	—
	p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
	p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.60	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd, No.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078	Alizarin green, GG	lb.	3.53	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	—
	Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	—
	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
	Oil yellow ZG conc	lb	6.33	—

Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. dms., dlvd No

p-517	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR conc	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit black RB	lb	2.95	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit red B, conc	lb	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls		lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.27	- 1.29	
Tanners, bbls.		lb	06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding bls		lb	30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.		lb.	.45	—
Select, hundles		lb	75	—
		oz	48.25	49.00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots		oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms. dlvd. 100% basis		lb	3.75	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—	
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00	
Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—	
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .72	
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .75	
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .72	
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—	
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.60	—	
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 7.50	
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—	
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	-84.00	
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	—	
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	—	
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—	
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—	
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—	
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—	
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—	
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—	
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—	
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—	
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—	
dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—	
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	-20.69	
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—	
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	- .74	
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—	
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	-21.81	
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—	
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).				
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—	
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—	
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.46	—	
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.48	—	
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.43	—	
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—	
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—	
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—	
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—	
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	- 1.00	
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).				
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—	
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80	
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.65	- .70	
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	- .81	
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	- .22	
dms., works	lb.	.18	- .20	
tanks, works	lb.	10	—	
Ethyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	- 3.50	
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—	
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—	
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—	
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—	
½-lb. cns.	lb.	1.09	—	
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—	
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—	
Ethyl gallate, dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40	
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—	
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—	
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—	
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)				
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.52½	—	
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—	
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.				
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. l.c. dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21¾	—	
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—	
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—	
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—	
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—	
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz	11.85	—	
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).				
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.20	- 1.50	
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)				
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.44½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb	42	—	
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works	lb	4.02	—	
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.88	—	
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—	
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—	
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—	
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—	
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—	
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—	
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate	lb.	.0475	-.0525	
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—	
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—	
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	—	
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—	
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.				
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—	
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—	
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—	
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—	
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—	
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.29¾	—	
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—	
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	- .35	
Ethylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—	
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—	
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)				
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—	
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—	
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over	lb.	6.40	—	
100-lb. fib dms. smaller lots	lb.	6.65	6.95	
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40	
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms	lb.	.70	- .80	
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms	lb.	.88	- .95	
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.20	
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	- .17	

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works.	lb	2.10	—	
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—	
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.				
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.75	- 2.95	
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.15	—	
French, light, bgs.	lb.	.25	—	
Yugoslav, light, bgs.	lb.	.26	—	
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	—	
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—	
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10	—	
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—	
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—	
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—	
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—	
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	7.50	—	
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	8.50	—	
Anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	5.25	- 6.75	
bbls., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	5.75	7.25	
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. basis	lb.	7.25	8.25	
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs.	lb.	3.75	—	
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	-.09	
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—	
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—	
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28¼	—	
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	- .91	
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).				
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .67	
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40½	—	
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—	
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—	
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.40	- .44	
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—	
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	-42.25	
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—	
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	- .68	
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	- .69	
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	- .29½	
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	- .34½	
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.27½	- .29½	
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms	lb.	.96	—	
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—	
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.	lb.	3.35	- 4.25	
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—	
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—	
USP, cryst., bbls., cns	lb.	.09½	- .10	
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	—	
Oregon, bbls	gal.	4.00	- 4.10	
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb.	4.80	—	
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1450-	.1500	
Kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1680-	.1730	
Light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1350	
tanks	lb.	.1150-	—	
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units	lb.	.14	—	
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units	lb.	.15½	—	
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units	lb.	.16	—	
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900				
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	125.00	-128.00	
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	121.00	-124.00	
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).				
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram	.70	—	
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more	kilo.	62.00	—	
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.0715-	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb	.0450	—	
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0740-	—	
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475-	—	
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420-	—	
Formic acid, 85% cbys. c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—	
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720	
90% cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—	
cbys. l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775	
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb	.60	.61	
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. III mines,	ton.	19.00	—	
Insecticide grade, dried powd., bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—	
calcined, bgs. c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	-21.75	
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00	
200-mesh bgs. c.l. same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00	
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship point	ton	4.50	5.00	
Fumaric acid tech, bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼	—	
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—	
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver				
Furfural, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.13	—	
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—	
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—	
tanks, dlvd W	lb.	.13	—	
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb	.29	—	
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—	
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	—	
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—	
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½	—	
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—	
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—	
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—	
Fustic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—	
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—	
No 3, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—	
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—	
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—	
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—	
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—	

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—	
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—	
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	- 2.22	
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—	
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00	
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.50	—	
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.45	—	
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).				
Garlic oil, domestic, bots	oz.	5.55	6.05	
imp., bots.	oz.	3.75	- 4.50	
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).				
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.53	—	
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l	lb.	.65	—	
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.72	—	
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.75	—	
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.82	—	
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—	
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—	
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—	
Powd. bbls bxs.	lb	.27	—	
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.70	- 3.00	
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	- 2.70	
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	16.25	-17.00	
Bourbon, cns	lb.	16.25	-17.00	
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).				
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.70	
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	15.00	-16.00	
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots	lb.	5.75	- 6.50	
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	14.75	—	
Ginger root, African, bls	lb.	.19	—	
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.14	—	
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.71	—	
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.68	—	
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.20	—	
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).				
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½	—	
dms l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—	
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—	
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—	
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—	
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—	
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	21	—	
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—	
Glue, bone green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—	
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—	
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—	
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—	
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—	
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—	
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—	
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—	
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.				
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—	
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—	
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—	
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—	
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—	
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—	
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—	
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—	
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—	
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—	
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—	
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—	
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—	
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—	
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—	
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.				
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—	
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—	
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram	.65	—	

Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 86%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb.	.16½	-	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb.	.15	-	—
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.l.f. lb.	.13½	-	.14½ Nominal
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.29⅜	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.29⅞	-	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.27¼	-	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.28½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.29	-	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.26⅞	-	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.29¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.29¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.27⅝	-	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb.	.28½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.29	-	—
Glycerine, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.29½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.30	-	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.27⅞	-	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb	.20½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.21¼	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.18	-	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb	4.10		—
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb.	1.75	-	2.00
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.06	-	.09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.19	-	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.21	-	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.29	-	.31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.29	-	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.	.29	-	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.08⅜	-	.08½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb.	.07⅝	-	.07¾
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb.	.15¾	-	—
dms., l.c.l. lb.	.16¾	-	.18¼
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb.	.18¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l. lb.	.19¼	-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb.	.19¾	-	—
dms., l.c.l lb.	.20¾	-	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb.	.45	-	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb	2.10		2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb	2.30	-	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb.	3.40	-	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb.	3.25	-	3.75
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb.	.40	-	.45
l.c.l. lb.	.43	-	.48
Tech. grade, bgs. lb.	.30	-	.35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.	20.30	-	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.	20.00	-	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.	17.00	-	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.	55.00	-	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.	60.00		-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	.90	-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	1.00	-	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb.	2.45	-	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls lb.	2.20	-	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb.	.21	-	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb.	2.65	-	3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb.	.70	-	.75
Helonias root, bls. lb.	1.75	-	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.47	-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.43	-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.41	-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.39	-	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.37	-	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.20½	-	—
Hemlock oil, cns lb.	3.00	-	3.50
Henbane leaves, bls lb.	.35	-	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal	.20	-	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal.	.16¼	-	—
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal.	.16¼	-	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb.	8.95	-	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.	22.50	-	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb.	23.00	-	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb.	23.50	-	—
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb.	1.94	-	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb.	.233	-	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb.	.243	-	—
smaller lots, same basis lb.	.253	-	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb.	.250	-	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.253	-	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb.	.42¼	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.43½	-	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal.	.20	-	—
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal.	.17	-	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb.	.33	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.35¼	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.33	-	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb.	4.00	-	7.50
a-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.75½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.76	-	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb.	1.75	-	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.17½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.	14.00	-	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb.	14.50	-	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.	5.50	-	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz.	3.90	-	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.	5.75	-	—
Horehound herb, bls lb.	.16	-	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb.	1.35		1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb.	1.60	-	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb.	2.92	-	—
1.70 s.g., cbys lb.	3.23	-	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tecn., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd lb.	.29¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.29¾	-	.30¼
tanks dlvd lb.	.27¼	-	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb.	.37	-	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.	2.90	-	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.	28.00	-	—
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.	30.00	-	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.25	-	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.	3.65	-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.	35.00	-	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb.	.15¾	-	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.17¼	-	.17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb.	.20¾	-	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.22¼	-	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram.	3.20	-	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram.	3.20	-	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd. lb.	.70	-	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.75	-	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb.	.40	-	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	19.25	-	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.	20.75	-	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	21.00	-	—
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	22.50	-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	15.50	-	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb.	.06	-	—
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb.	.30	-	.40
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works lb.	.55	-	.60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works lb.	.45	-	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq. 98%, tanks, works lb.	.16	-	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb.	.30½	-	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb.	.39	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.21	-	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls, dlvd. lb.	.03¾	-	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.202	-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb.	.211	-	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.1800	-	—

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4646

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 4.95 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots oz 6.00 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz 6.00 6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .52 - —
Liq., No 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb .35 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. jars lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, ecaltar, 1171 indigo syn.).
Indol, CP bots. lb. 16.00 -18.25
Inositol bots, dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms. dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs lb 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.80 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 - —
Irish moss bleached prime bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore. Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l. works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat. French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .54 - .60
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls., same basis lb 2.50 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .90 Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs lb 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms lb .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns lb. .38 - .55

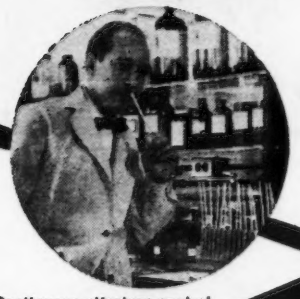
K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd. bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .143¾- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls. lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible factose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .11¾- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —

completely independent of any natural source



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LINALOOL 'Roche'
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GERANYL ACETONE 'Roche'
A completely new synthetic aromatic. Possesses a soft green odor with a rose note. A good base for synthetic lavender, geranium and rose bouquet. Stable in soap.

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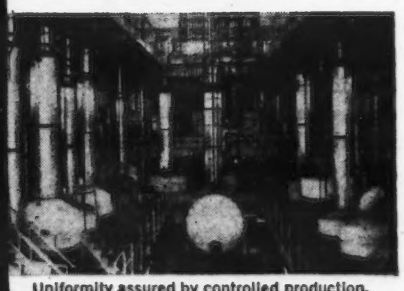
Pure nerolidol. Light balsamic odor. Excellent fixative. Blends well with any perfume compound.



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New York City: OXford 5-1400

Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.	lb.	.30½-	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms. l.t.l. works	lb.	.68	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	2.55
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	3.50	5.00
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50	8.50
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75	9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.05	—
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)			
Lead chloride dms.	lb.	.45	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.13	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1230-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075-	—
Lead naphthenate liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼-	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1545-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1560-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660-	—
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.40¼-	—
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works,	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate)			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid 30% Pb dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.17½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Lead white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb lots, works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.	lb.	22.00	-30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.15	1.35
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15	.17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	.15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons, Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt.	ton.	22.13	—
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis.	ton.	23.63	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	27.63	—
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.25	6.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.25	6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots.	lb.	68.00	—
expressed	lb.	82.00	-90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.35	4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.	lb.	4.20	4.65
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50	—
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.75	5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25	6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80	5.90
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50	—
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills	ton.	53.50	—
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	47.00	—
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1870-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1970-	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1510-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1660-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1700-	.1710
Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb. higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.2170-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2470-	—
Linseed pitch, dms	lb.	.06	.06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb.	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.67	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots.	lb.	1.23½-	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.	lb.	.87	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	.92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works.	lb.	9.50	—
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	—
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	—
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	—
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd F	lb.	.09¼-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.50	.65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	.39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid No. 1 boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	5.50	—
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms	lb.	12.00	—
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs.	lb.	12.00	—

M

Mace, Siauw, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
West Indian No. 1, bls., shipment	lb.	3.10	—
Mace oil, dist., cns. dms.	lb.	13.50	-15.00
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾-	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.30½-	—
USP, light bgs	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy fib. dms.	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash	ton.	46.00	—
Magnesium bromide cs. jars	lb	.93	1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs. t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb	.14½-	.15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.14	.15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms.	lb.	1.42	—
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, cs, works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 . —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 . 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 . —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 . —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 . 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 . —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 . —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 . —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 . —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 . —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 . —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 . —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 . 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 . —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 . —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 . 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 . .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 . —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 . —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 . —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 . —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 . —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 . —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 . —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 . —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 . —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .36 . —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 . —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 . —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 . —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. S.E ton.104.50 . —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 . —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 . —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton.64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .34 . .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 . .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 . —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 . —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 . —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 . —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 . .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Syn., USP racemic, cns lb. 6.25 . 6.50
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 . —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 . —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 . —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 . —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 . —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 . —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 . —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 . —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 . 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 . —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 . —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 . —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 . —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 . —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 220.00 -225.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 . —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min, frt, alld, or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 . —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 . —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 . .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 . —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 . —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 . —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 . —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 . —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 . —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 . 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 . .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 . .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 . —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 . —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 . —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15, 400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 . —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 . —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 . .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22½- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 . —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 . .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 . —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 . —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 . —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 . 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 . —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 . —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 . —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 . —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 . —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 . —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 . —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 . —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 . —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 . —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 . —
i.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 . —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 . —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 . —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 . —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 . —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 . —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .09 . —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 . .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 . .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 . —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 . —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .68 . —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .47 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .74 . —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .80 . —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .82 . —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .61 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .84 . —
tankcars, refy gal. .89 . —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .63 . —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .89½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 . —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 . —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 . —
Philadelphia gal. .25 . —
Newark gal. .32 . —
New York, dlvd gal. .29 . —
Wood River, Ill gal. .30½- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .38½- —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .169 . —
tanks, group 3 gal. .18 . —
tankwagon Boston gal. .12875- —
Buffalo gal. .20 . —
Chicago gal. .20½- —
Cleveland gal. .289 . —
Newark gal. .23½- —
New York gal. .19 . —
Philadelphia gal. .19 . —
Pittsburgh gal. .19½- —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 . —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Ordeans gal. .13 . .13½
tanks, New York gal. .18 . —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 . —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 . —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 . —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 . —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 . —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 . —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 . —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 . —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 . —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 . —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 . —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 . —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 . —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 . —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 . —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 . —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 . —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 . .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .23 . .24
German, bgs lb. .27 . .28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.03
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 . 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb. 5.20 . 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 5.35 . —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 . —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 . —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 . —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 . —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 . 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms tanks lb. .26 . .30
Myrobalans, Bombay ton.52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton.59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .19½- .19¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 . .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 . —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 . .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 . —
New York gal. .19 . —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 . —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 . —
San Francisco gal. .179 . —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 . —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 . —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 . —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21¼- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 . —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 . —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .035 . .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 . —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .33 . —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 . —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 . —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 . —
1-Naphtylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 . —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 . .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 . .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 . .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 . 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 . —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 . —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb.70.00 . —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 . 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 . —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 . .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 . .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 . —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½

p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phorogluetnol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.26 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.66 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.31 - —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.31 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.31 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd. lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech. bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.63 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .17 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l. ex whse., New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½- —

Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 2.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.lb. 3.70 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Danish lb. .20 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20¾- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb .50 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 52 62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb 39 40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb 20 —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb 21 22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).

Eastman SOLVENTS

2-ethylhexyl alcohol
2-ethylisohexyl alcohol
Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous
isobutyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
2-ethylisohexyl acetate
acetone

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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .46½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works.lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½- .37
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price..ton.26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price.ton.27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse....ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .746 - .819
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd. dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram .70 - —

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.50 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -56.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04½
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.58.00 —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Unground, amber, dms., works.lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108713 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.37.00 -39.00
Synthetic lb.15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarified, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz.72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.35
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls. lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.11.50 -12.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, cms., dlvd. lb. 7.50 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
nat., bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .19 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .89½- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb.65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms..... lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots.lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —

Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —

Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. ... lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. ..... lb. .37¾- .38¼

Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75

Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)

Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24¾- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28

Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .97 - —

Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —

Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —

Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —

Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —

Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54

Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse....ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.ton.155.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, bgs, c.l., works.ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —

Sodium metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —

Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, f.t. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 - .74

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.45.25 - —

Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis....ton.46.25 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.11.00 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65

Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .27½- .34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.10 - —

Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms ..... lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., divd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
divd. zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
divd. Zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .....ton.67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .069 - —

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .598 - .658

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —

Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis..ton.130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.... lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works..lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works..lb. .337 - —

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Methyl Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Soda
Ash • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride
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Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Snowflake® Crystals

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Sodium Thiosulfate—Tolu Balsam

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb dms., l.c.l., frt adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.30 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 • —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 • —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 • —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 • —
224°-280 b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 • —
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 • —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 • —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 • —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 • —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 • —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 • —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 • —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 • —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 • —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 • —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 • —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 • .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 • —
Sorbitan tristearate fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 • .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 • .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 • .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.45.00 • —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼ Nom.
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1615- .1640
tanks lb. .1415- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1565- .16
tanks lb. .1365- —
salad, dms. lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 • .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 • .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 • —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 • .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 • —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.65 • 4.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 • .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 • .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white bls. lb. .16 - .18
White powd. bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 • .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 • .767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.01 • 1.02
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .952 - 1.446
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82¼- .83¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.029
Starch, corn, pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.63 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- 09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 — —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 • —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 • —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 • —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 • —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 • —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 • —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 • —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouahain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms, c.l., frt. alld, lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrene monomer, syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract. lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1706- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 • —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 • —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 • —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 • —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 • —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
tanks, works ton.18.60 • —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 • —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 • —
99-100% tanks, works ton.23.95 • —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 • —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 • —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 • —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 • —
Sweet birch oil USP, northern, cns. lb 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 • —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 • —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.40.00 • —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 • .11½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
fancy, guaranteed dms., f.a.s. lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.50 • —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 - .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 • —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 • —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 • —
Imp., bgs. lb .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 • —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots, gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 • —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 • —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 • —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 • —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 • —
USP, ampule grade fib dms.kilo.42.00 • —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 • —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 • —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .35 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 • —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 • —
white, cns lb. 2.20 • —
Tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .92½- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistart, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 • —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 • —
Titanium dioxide pigment, calcium-rutile base, 30% TiO_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Calcium-rutile base, 50% TiO_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 • —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 • —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 • —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 122.00 • —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75

Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29½ - —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½ - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½ - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½ - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼ - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½ - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½ - —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½ - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .29½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½ - —

Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼ - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½ - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼ - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —

p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —

p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —

p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —

m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —

o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —

p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61

o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —

p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
Powd., fib dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —

Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —

Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l., works lb. .52½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 65 - —

Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt alld, E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼ - —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾ - —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 - —

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).

Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.43

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —

Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .4½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —

Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. 45¾ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. 46¾ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. 43¾ - —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 40½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 38 - —

Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 51¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —

Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —

Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —

Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .51½ - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls. t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .41 - —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld E. lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .18½ - —

Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —

Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns., works. lb. 75.00 - —

Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21¼ - .21½
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.

Tungsten metal powd., 2-3 microns, dms., works lb. 3.85 - —

Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.40 - 2.65

Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 —

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores).

Turpentine oil, NF, cns. dms lb. .28 .45

Tyrothricin, USP, bots lb. .55 .58

Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½

Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ .35

Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs. c.l. works lb. .07 .07¾
bgs., t.c.l. works lb. .07¼ .08

Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ —
Raw, American bgs. works lb. .07½ .08¼
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾ .07

Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 —

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).

Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).

Urea, 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —

45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks same basis ton. 153.00 - —

Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —

Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —

dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00

Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00

Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33

Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ 12

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75

Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 - —

Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10

Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —

Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25

Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —

Victoria blue toner bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate, monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —

Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12

Vinyl ether, tech., dms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —

USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —

Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —

Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .18½ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .16 - —

Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —

Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —

Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,300,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).

Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).

Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram 215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram 175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 - —

Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).

Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).

Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —

Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)

Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).

Vitamin H (see Biotin).

Vitamin K_1, active (see Menadione).

Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —

Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).

VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum)

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —

Warfarin, 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton. 78.50 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —

Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ - .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .08275 —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840 —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼ - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .32½ - —

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼ - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼ - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —

Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l. works lb. 40 - —
Cryst. 56°-58° C. m.p. dms. t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry above 227° C. dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks same basis gal. 1.15 - —

Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms. c.l. or t.l. works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks same basis lb .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65

Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. 27 - —
Dry, USP 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. 47 - —

Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —

Torula, USP dlvd lb .18 —

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 42

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.

Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs. 36,000-lb lots or more. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works. lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —

Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29¼ - 29¾

Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —

Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —

Zinc chloride tech. fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —

Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .34 - —

Zinc cyanide, dms, 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb. .57 - —

Zinc dust, comi., bbls. c.l. works lb. .1360 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —

Zinc fluoride, bbls. works lb. .49 .50

Zinc hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23½ - —

Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western slabs, New York. lb. .10½ - —

Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —

Zinc nitrate, tech. cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —

Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ - —

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
bgs t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ - —

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼ - —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼ - —

USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld lb. .17¼ - —
ctns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —

Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.

Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms lb. .46 - .53

Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms., frt. alld. lb. .36¼ - —

Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ .14

Zinc stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l. lb. .42 .4[illegible]

—Continued on page 48

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
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Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review. and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Volume 173 **January 27, 1958** **No. 4**

Why a Department of Science?

In view of the popularity that has been acquired by "Science" as a topic for all sorts of consideration and comment since the launching of the sputniks, there is nothing surprising about the proposal on the part of two members of the United States Senate that the governmental area for the expansion and application of socialistic doctrines and policies be extended to provide for the creation of a federal scientific agency of cabinet rank. The proposed Department of Science and Technology would absorb the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the National Bureau of Standards, and other federal agencies or units dealing with scientific matters.

There has been no indication that the new department would take the education division out of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. But, it would have a big educational—well, pertinence—being authorized to put out something like a billion dollars for scientific scholarships and backing for loans to science-teaching institutions and graduate students.

From an educational, not political, source comes also a proposal by a nuclear physicist that a central national defense laboratory be created, "free of immediate pressure and able to move out in advanced thinking concerned, not with what we do next week, but what we do in the next five or fifteen years." It would be a central project-initiation nucleus or something in a "complex of laboratories, some reporting to individual armed services; and some sponsored by industry." The proposal is aimed at the elimination of "fragmentation of effort" and the remedying of the lack of coordination among the various research projects in defense service.

If the political recognition of what in those circles is designated as science gets any broader, it can be expected that in not more than a half-dozen years this country will be overpopulated with young persons crammed full of so-called "knowledge" about how to get to the outermost in outer space and what to do there and maybe how to get back, but without the faintest idea on what to do with what they know in the direction of earning a living. This country does not need scientists, especially that kind, half as much as it needs technicians. If that proposed new cabinet department's technical side will be in keeping with that need, let's all get behind its senatorial sponsors with applause and a push, and see to it that the results are for the welfare of humanity, not its destruction.

It will be well—and wise—however, to see to it that the new department takes on the job of educating its scientifically trained byproducts in what they should know to be useful citizens and good neighbors. Let there be a big push put behind the little-publicized governmental thinking about the servicing of the health needs of the nation. Yes; to get right ahead on what this country actually needs, let's all work for the modification of the new department proposal so that the taking care of science goes in along with the practicably more important needs of health, education, and welfare in the existing department.

Farm Policy Needs Reform

This being a federal election year, it was not to be expected that the President and the Secretary of Agriculture would get a cordial reception from members of congress for their recent proposals that there be less spending of public money for the subsidizing of schemes that were not measuring up to their objectives in dealing with excessive farming. It is most unlikely that the proposals will be approved in any legislative action, even though the congressional representatives of agricultural constituencies are not lined up as a team in opposition, each having his own home pet crop to take care of, but many being at least neutral with reference to the needs in respect of other crops.

But, there is a general need throughout this country that the socialistic governmental financial concern for the farmer be reduced to a factual minimum. If the taxpayers are to get the consideration which they deserve in any figuring on this year's election, they must be relieved of the wholly unjustifiable burden of paying for surplus crops which farmers—a rather small minority—insist upon producing but make nothing like an adequate endeavor to sell. The real leaders in agriculture know that quite well. They are outspoken in their advocacy of "free agriculture"—less federal subsidization and better marketing. The Secretary of Agriculture goes along with that thinking most earnestly. Of course, he does not have to be elected—and the agricultural leaders have not yet got their thinking planted in the minds of their voting followers.

Those who have read the Washington Talk, "No Dent Made in Farm Surplus," in OPD for January 13, and digested the significance thereof, should be in position and readiness to tell those for whom they will be voting in federal legislator campaigns just what they want done to make farming at least pay its own way.

In any approach toward that very desirable achievement, it is essential that there be adequate proper recognition of the fact that the actual practical value of and fertility depends—as does that of human knowledge—upon what use is made of it. Farmers should be pressed more toward proper appraisal of production data, rather than fertility data. They must be brought to full recognition of the fact that the practicable means, with due regard for for all human values, of "eliminating crop surpluses and improving agricultural income" is not by way of the programs advocated by the Committee for Economic Development "to get many people and much land out of farming." The desirable method is to make better use of the land and of the people whose living must be derived from it.

Two things are necessary in the reaching of that end. One is diversity in production; the other is efficiency in distribution. Those two requirements will not be easy or simple to achieve. They demand a change in agricultural thinking. But, they can be achieved with an adequate application of determination and an appropriate development of cooperation. In many instances, there will be a need for a third intermediate operation, well-directed conversion. That, obviously, will demand the greatest measure of adaptability. Agricultural agencies and advisers should develop and apply programs in that direction. That will involve some new departures, but none of them will be so revolutionary, so costly, or so potentially detrimental as would the CED suggestion that many farmers be shifted to other economic pursuits.

Proposed Extensions of FDC Law

It is logically to be assumed that the papers and the discussions at the meeting of the New York State Bar Association's section on food, drug, and cosmetic law, on January 29, will give more than a little attention to the several bills pending in the congress with purposes of extending the federal act to various types of additives. That assumption would be most pertinent—and correct—with reference to the controversial subject of chemical additives in food. Hearings on that amendment are scheduled for resumption on February 4 and 5. FDA Commissioner Larrick will be heard.

It is to be expected also that the session of the New York law group will concern itself seriously with the proposed extension of the federal act to encompass the regulation of the use of color additives in drugs and cosmetics, as well as food. Such extension is proposed in HR 8945, which some expect will be given a hearing when that on chemical food additives is completed. That bill goes into a deal of detail in the defining of permissible colors and is quite generally looked upon as having desirable possibilities in the direction of clarification of the various problems attending the selection and use of color additives, although the final determination of acceptability is by way of regulations promulgated by the departmental secretary. The stated purpose of the proposed amendment is to protect the public health by prohibiting the "use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics of color additives which have not been determined suitable and harmless for such use."

Doubtless there will be more than a little talk at the law group's meeting on another pending bill to amend the federal food, drugs, and cosmetic act. That one is HR 9153, which would set up "new cosmetic" rules and regulations, in the manner of those previously added with respect of new drugs. The term, "new cosmetic," would be applied to any cosmetic containing any "new substance intended for use as a component of a cosmetic or to preserve or alter any cosmetic or any characteristic of any cosmetic." This bill also has a section applicable to colors, with rules for the departmental promulgation of regulations covering the listing of acceptable colors based upon data derived from investigations by petitioners for listings or pertinent scentific literature or other information.

HR 9153 has a provision of peculiar significance. It apparently would prohibit the "using in any labeling of any cosmetic or in any advertising relating to such cosmetic of any presentation or suggestion that such cosmetic or any component thereof complies with the provisions of section 605," which covers the departmental classification of "new ingredients."

Although its stated purpose is commendable, and the general nature of the approach is not at variance with the reliance of the affected industries upon the cooperative spirit of the Food and Drug Administration, this bill has the common legislative characteristic of "excessive wordiness." It needs a great deal of concentrated analysis before it can be evaluated as it must be. That is especially true with reference to the application of the provisions to a substance used to preserve a cosmetic or its characteristics. An important contribution to useful information in that connection was made in a paper on "The Preservation of Toilet Preparations Containing Non-Ionic Surface-Active Agents," presented at the December 4, 1957 meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain.

Washington Talks It Over

Hawkshaws in This Session of Congress Promise to Do As Much, If Not More, Investigating as Previously.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The present session of congress plans to do as much, if not more, investigating as any previous congress. Special resolutions are being reported almost daily by the various committees for authorization to probe this and that, and requesting the necessary funds for the inquiries. The chemical industry will have a keen interest in many of them.

The senate seems to be more search-minded than does the house, particularly the senate judiciary committee which has brought in no less than half dozen resolutions for inquiries along particularly lines ranging from juvenile delinquency to problems being caused by European refugees escaping from communist oppression.

The chemical industry will be concerned with such probes as the one on antitrust and monopoly, which is a carryover from last session, and, in fact, has been running almost continuously for the past five years or more.

Also, there will be study of administration of the trading with the enemy act which some day hopes to come up with a composite compromise that will settle the issue of the return of all or part of properties seized by the war to enemy nationals.

Another probe of interest to the chemical industry is the one to be made into the administration of the Patent Office. This was started last year under the direction of Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

Other committees will be looking into such matters as the cause of the present ills of the railroads; administrative of certain regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Power Commission; and, of course, procurement policies of the Defense departments and all other phases of national defense.

BDSA's Industry Divisions

All twenty-four industry divisions of the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce are now headed by career officials. This brings an end to the program of heading these divisions with industry men serving without compensation (WOCs), a practice that was instituted when BDSA was first established.

Industry still has a keen interest in the work of the divisions, however, and is assigning some of its qualified men to positions as advisers to serve for periods of six months at a time. In this way, the industry divisions will still be able to keep close contact with the industry they service and not be strangers to new developments as they sometimes found themselves in the past.

Some of the career men the chemical and allied industries will be coming in contact with in the future are: Chemicals and rubber, Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore (not Bernard as OPD erroneously reported recently); aluminum and magnesium, Arthur A. Snow; building materials and construction, Charles P. Redick; containers and packaging, Charles A. Lewis; copper, William A. Meissner, jr.; food industries, Jacob M. Schaffer; leather, J. G. Schnitzer, and miscellaneous metals and minerals, Harry B. Sharpe.

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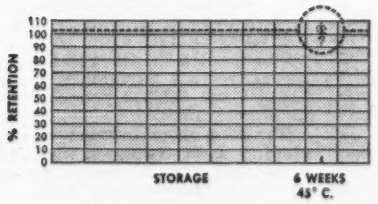

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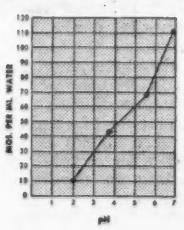

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Heavy Chemicals

Production of eight basic chemicals, tabulated in this market, took a beating during November. The Bureau of Census shows only lime-soda caustic on the upswing. Reason for the lime-soda advance is said to be due to better demand for caustic than for chlorine. Calcium carbide managed to just about hold its own. Sources last week said they believed further declines in production took place in December. There is some thin optimism spread out over the market concerning the next few weeks; it looks to producers as if consumption is bound to pick up.

The nonferrous metals market maintains a sickly aspect. Recent cuts in prices have done everything but stimulate demand, sellers report.

If anything, lower prices in copper, tungsten, cadmium and other metals have made consumers even more cautious. In some instances, buyers who had been buying only for prompt needs at earlier, higher prices, aren't even buying at all now.

This has caused what some sources believe to be a distressing decline in metal salts prices. A similar reluctance to buy, even for immediate needs, has set in among consumers in this market as well.

Some of the heavy chemicals will be increased in price, effective February 1. These include salt and lime in the metropolitan area, prices of which will rise owing to higher freight rates.

Lime plant operations are at about 80 percent of capacity. There is some optimism about increased operations in the next few months, except in areas where plants are dependent on steel output.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 18 at 89.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 88.7 percent for the previous week, and 96.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	Nov.	Oct.	Percent Change
Hydrochloric	78,331	81,811	—4
Nitric	231,100	250,362	—8
Phosphoric	356,873	384,834	—7
Sulfuric (gross)	1,315,298	1,433,050	—8

Chromic—Buying interest remains spotty. Consumers in the plating industry are buying no more than they actually need. The auto industry is also maintaining a cautious attitude.

Hydrochloric—There is more than enough acid around to fill consumer needs. It is expected that byproduct supplies will increase when pesticide manufacture is stepped up in the near future.

Hydrofluoric—Consumption of fluospar for hydrofluoric acid manufacture in the second quarter rose to 82,798 tons from 77,903 tons in the first quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Domestic crude fluorspar production from mines totaled 165,500 tons in the second quarter, and fluorspar mills processed 191,000 tons of crude ore to recover 61,000 tons of finished fluorspar.

Shipments of crude and finished fluorspar were 10,900 and 62,400 tons respectively, with a total value of $3,572,800, according to reports from producers to the bureau.

Imports for consumption during the second quarter were 209,881 tons, some 76 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1956. Fluorspar consumption declined slightly from the first quarter 1957 record.

Domestic mill production of acid-grade fluorspar increased to 47,800 tons, and 49,600 tons respectively, 18 and 32 percent over the second quarter of 1956.

Overall consumption of fluorspar declined about 2 percent from the previous quarter to a total of 162,700 tons. Consumption of fluorspar at hydrofluoric acid plants, including usage at plants making aluminum fluoride, synthetic cryolite and fluorine chemicals, totaled 82,800 tons during the second quarter, an increase of about 6 percent over the previous quarter.

Steel plants consumed 63,000 tons, or about 12 percent less than in the first quarter of 1957. Consumption at glass plants and iron foundries increased slightly, whereas fluorspar consumed at enamel plants decreased from the first quarter.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ¼c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $3 per flk.
Silver, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
104.63	104.68	103.38	103.86

For Current Prices See Page 9

Finished fluorspar stocks at mines and mills at the end of the second quarter were about 17 percent lower than those on hand at the end of the first quarter. On the other hand, stocks at consumers' plants increased 16 percent.

Imports for consumption totaled 209,900 tons, an increase of 88 percent over the first quarter. These include the quantities entering for immediate consumption and withdrawals from bonded storage or smelting and refining warehouses.

Nitric—A boost in consumption is expected when fertilizer production gets under way full tilt. Government takings have been considerable, it was reported. Steel and stainless consumption is expected to bolster the market in the near future.

Sulfuric—Steel output last week declined to an estimated 1,500,000 tons, or about 55 percent of capacity, as compared to 1,538,000 tons, or 57 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Tungstic—Technical was listed at $2.25 per pound, drums, 1,000-pound lots, f.o.b. works. This price has been in effect since November 6, when it was instated owing to lower ore costs.

The market was still weak, however, and distress lots were reported selling at below list. It was felt that this situation would clear up, perhaps within the next six months, at which time current list quotations are expected to firm up.

Domestic production of tungsten concentrate in September continued its downward trend, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output for the month was equal to 35 percent of the January output, and for the first nine months of 1957 was equal to 59 percent of the output in the corresponding period of 1956.

Consumption of concentrate increased in September, compared with August, and for the first nine months of 1957 slightly exceeded consumption in the corresponding period of 1956.

Imports for consumption through September, amounted to 11,286,000 pounds, contained tungsten, as against 16,728,000 pounds through September, 1956.

Production and shipments of tungsten products were 381,000 and 658,000 pounds, respectively, in September compared with 316,000 and 565,000 pounds, respectively, in August, 1957.

Tungsten metal powder production, including both hydrogen and carbon reduced was 334,000 pounds, an increase of 25 percent over August, 1957.

Consumption of tungsten productions increased 8 percent. Steel and other allays accounted for 35 percent of the consumption of tungsten products, including ferrotungsten, scheelite, metal powder and purchased scrap; metal powder consumed in carbides or as metallic tungsten accounted for 58 percent of consumption.

General imports of tungsten ore and concentrate into the United States were 991,035 pounds (tungsten content) in September, 1957, an increase of 27 percent compared with August.

This quantity represents the ore and concentrate received in the United States irrespective of ultimate disposition; Australia (324,124 pounds), Canada (258,839 pounds), Brazil (122,251 pounds), and Argentina (114,598 pounds) supplied 83 percent of the total receipts.

Imports for consumption of ferro tungsten were 43,543 pounds (tungsten content). Exports of tungsten ore and

Heavy Chemicals

concentrate were 44,080 pounds (gross weight) to United Kingdom.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals, in tons.

	Nov.	Oct.	Percent Change
Calcium carbide	86,500	86,587	....
Caustic soda, electrolytic.	327,596	344,959	— 5
lime-soda process	33,987	30,100	+13
Chlorine gas	319,749	338,297	— 5
Soda ash	404,143	401,774	+ 1

Aluminum Sulfate—Paper industry demand showed some improvement, as mills moved to a higher level of operation following the year-end slowdown.

Borax—Anhydrous grades continue on the tight side, but other types are in relatively good supply. Demand is showing some general improvement following year-end inventory adjustments.

Calcium Chloride—Shipments for highway ice control and cold weather concrete are still moving out in good volume. Producers are running from one to three days behind on shipments, it was reported.

Caustic Potash—Current business is slow. Some pickup in demand is expected during the next few weeks. Supplies are readily available to fill prompt needs.

Caustic Soda—The caustic soda market is reportedly in better balance than the chlorine market. Not only that, the market has shown comparatively more active business than that for its co-product.

Evidence that caustic has been in a better position than chlorine is shown by figures reported by the Bureau of Census for November.

In that month, production of electrolytic caustic, the co-product of which is chlorine, declined 5 percent as producers allowed for declines in the chlorine market.

However, in order to furnish more caustic soda and avoid producing chlorine, lime-soda caustic output was stepped up by 13 percent.

Chlorine—The works of a caustic-chlorine producer in the northwest were still shut down owing to labor difficulties among paper mills in the area.

Chlorine business has continued spotty since the first of the year, and producers are not too optimistic about the next few weeks.

However, heavier production of chlorinated organics is expected within the next month; particularly when pesticide output perks up. Other end uses, including water and sewage treatment, are expected to come in more strongly as spring approaches.

Copper Sulfate—Buying interest now is no better than it was at the higher prices. This is the opinion of some in the trade, who point out that instead of stimulating consumer interest, the price drop has made them more cautious.

Feeling among consumers appears to be that there is an outside chance of metal going down further, so why buy now? They also feel that they won't be losing much by waiting around, even if the price should go back up.

Ferrous Sulfate—Prices f.o.b. works are unchanged. While freight rate increases are slated for February 1, it is not known at present whether less carlots quantities in the New York area will be affected.

Lime—Lime plant operations are very much on the spotty side at present, with some areas operating plants as low as 65 percent of capacity.

In a few other areas, however, plants are said to be operating virtually at full capacity.

The overall would probably approximate about 80 percent capacity operation for the nation as a whole. Some slight increase is expected during the next few months, although those areas dependent heavily on steel production will probably continue to operate at a rate of about 75 percent of capacity for the next few months.

Sellers in the metropolitan area can look for higher prices, owing to scheduled increases in freight rates slated to go into effect February 1.

Salt—Price increases in both rock and table salt are expected in the New York area by February 1. This is due to higher freight rates, which are to go into effect at that time.

Soda Ash—Business is routine. It was pointed out last week that sales have held up in fairly good volume to the glass, aluminum and phosphate industries during the last few weeks.

Sulfur—It is apparent to some sources that, although there has been considerable pressure to increase domestic prices recently, the European market has shown some interest.

Hence, it is reasoned that although current prices are low, comparatively speaking, prospects of picking up some overseas business may be a factor in not moving immediately to higher prices.

There has been strong feeling for some time that domestic sulfur prices ought to be raised, since Mexican competition has slackened with recent increases in Mexican sulfur prices.

Outlook for the domestic Frasch industry in the near future is categorized as not too bad. Consuming levels have held up fairly well, and the industry sees no immediate drop in consumption in the next few weeks.

The scheduled freight rate increase is not expected to bother consumers of sulful who receive their material by water. It will effect prices at consuming plants for those who ship by rail.

The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during

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Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

M-57-1

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Heavy Chemicals

specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	October	September
Native production	462,145	444,779
Shipments	459,507	365,977
Sales*	429,812	345,420
Stocks†	4,304,891	4,272,558
Recovered production	47,299	43,912
Shipments	44,270	43,288
Sales*	45,673	44,450
Stocks†	154,566	152,940

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Salts—With higher tin, potassium stannate rose to 74.6c. to 81.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 59.8c. to 65.8c.; stannic chloride, 75.7c. to 76.7c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 95.2c. to $1.446; hydrous crystals, 82¼c. to 83¼c., and sulfate, $1.009 to $1.029.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production in 1957 topped 1.5 million tons, according to the Aluminum Association.

Copper—A custom smelter cut its price to 24c. per pound last week, dropping a full 1c. under recently lowered primary producers' price of 25c. per pound.

One company trimmed its copper output 9 percent last week, for a total cut of 22 percent since 1956. Curtailments in Canada, Africa and South America are believed to total some 5,950 tons per month.

The President of Chile is firmly refusing to consider any change in a decision recently adopted to cut down copper output 10 percent this year, despite pressure by labor in that country.

Workers in Chile expressed the desire to ship copper to all countries without discrimination. This presumably includes Russia, which has shown a nebulous interest in buying Chilean copper.

The following figures supplied by the Copper institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*Dec.*	*Nov.*
Production:		
Crude primary	246,066	253,717
Secondary	8,760	8,939
Refined	264,272	258,219
Shipments	218,347	254,390
Stocks	458,340	426,801
United States	*Dec.*	*Nov.*
Production:		
Crude primary	94,338	90,043
Secondary	8,135	8,312
Refined	136,135	128,218
Shipments	80,641	106,799
Stocks	181,024	161,552

Mercury—Market continued quiet. Imported metal declined to $223 to $228 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion declined to 89⅛c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal was quoted at 92½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

EASTERN SALES MANAGER: Edward H. Winkleman, named eastern regional sales manager of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company's industrial chemicals division, with headquarters in New York.

DuPont Will Build

—*Continued from page 3*

mind whether it will erect a plant for the manufacture of "Dacron" at the Old Hickory site.

In June of last year the company began design studies of a plant to make "Dacron" at this location. These studies capped four years of preliminary work at Old Hickory to assess it as a possible site for such a plant. DuPont expects to come to a deciison by the end of March.

DuPont's first DMT plant is at the Repauno works, Gibbstown, N. J., and has been in operation since 1953. DMT is used not only to make "Dacron," but it is also the basic ingredient for duPont's "Mylar" polester film and its "Cronar" polyester photographic film base.

"Mylar" is manufactured at Circleville, Ohio, and "Cronar" is produced at Parlin, N. J.

SAACI Seats Roberts

—*Continued from page 4*

Preston F. Tinsley of Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, was named secretary.

Five new directors were added to the association's board for two-year terms. They are:

Arthur C. Curran of Meer Corporation, New York; Neal M. Draper of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Arthur R. Kavaler of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER; S. F. Teague, jr., of Monsanto Chemical Company's New York office, and M. Testa, jr., of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

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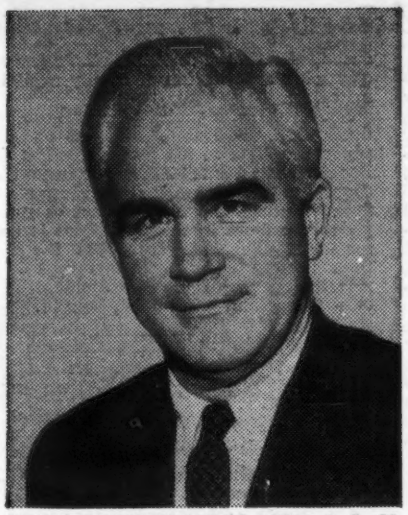

HEADS COMPRESSED GAS ASS'N: A. R. Olson of Suburban Propone Gas Company, Whippany, N. J., who was elected president of the Compressed Gas Association last week.

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Escambia Is Introducing New Polyvinyl Chloride

Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York, says it is introducing a radically new type polyvinyl chloride resin to the plastics industry at the fourteenth annual technical conference of the Society of Plastics Engineers in Detroit January 28 through 31.

The plastics engineers will hear a paper on Escambia PVC "Pearls" by Dr. R. G. Holdsworth of the company's research staff. The new series of resins is produced by a polymerization process entirely new in concept to give the user a number of advantages not available with conventional resins, Escambia says.

The appearance of the new resin is said to be characterized by a large, uniform particle size and complete freedom from fines. It has an extraordinary capacity to absorb large amounts of plasticizer and still yield uniform and free flowing dry blends.

Eastman Kodak Announces Chemical Expansion Budget

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., will include its Distillation Products Industries division in its 1958 capital expenditures budget of about $35 million.

About $22 million has been budgeted for capital improvements at the company's Tennessee Eastman and Texas Eastman divisions combined.

Caustic Soda Goal

—Continued from page 5

use caustic as against 40 percent associated with the level of market activity and the competitive position of the chemicals in those markets.

"Other caustic marketing authorities with whom I have been in contact in the last forty-eight hours more than bear out the institute's forecast," he emphasized.

"For example," the Wyandotte vice-president continued, "the president of one large chlor-alkali producer told me long distance this morning that 'caustic may be one of our major short-supply chemicals in the next few years'."

Mr. Cremers foresees a productive capacity need of 7.5 million tons of caustic in 1965, and 11 million tons in 1975.

"Another reputable analyst," he says, "also cites metallurgical uses as influencing the need for 6 to 8 million tons in 1965, and still another competent witness forecasts 5½ million tons in 1960 and 7.7 million tons in 1965."

He conceded that "there may always be some temporary out-of-balance situation in these companion products because of their divergent end-use patterns, but if these forecasts hold, there appears to be no serious long term unbalanced problems."

The Rise of Chlorine

Discussing the chlorine situation, Mr. Cremers said that chlorine capacity in the United States, inclusive of production by pulp mills and others, is estimated as of November 1, 1957, to be 11,264 tons of gas daily. The figure for Canada is 798 tons.

"New plants or additions to old plants now in construction in the United States and Canada will add at least 1,600 tons daily some time during 1958 and 1959, barring, of course, strikes and other difficulties.

"Our industry has had an excellent year," he stated. He forecast that final production figures for chlorine would show approximately 3,930,000 tons for 1957, or about 145,000 tons over 1956.

Average daily production in May, he pointed out, was 11.058 tons—an all-time high.

"In charting future consumption patterns of the chlor-alkali industry," Mr. Cremers said, "if we can assume that the economic health of the nation will recover in the next six months and continue healthy for some years to come (and prophets of doom please take note: competent industry forecasters predict that the total consumption of chlorine will be between 6.5 million and 7.5 million tons by 1965), if these predictions hold, it will mean that we will be doubling our capacity in the next seven to ten years, and that we will be spending nearly a billion dollars during that period for new plants."

Mr. Cremers declined reelection after serving two terms as president of the institute. He was succeeded by William H. McConnell, vice-president of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Succeeding Mr. McConnell as vice-president of the institute was J. Douglas Converse, general manager of the chemical division of Canadian Chemical Industries, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

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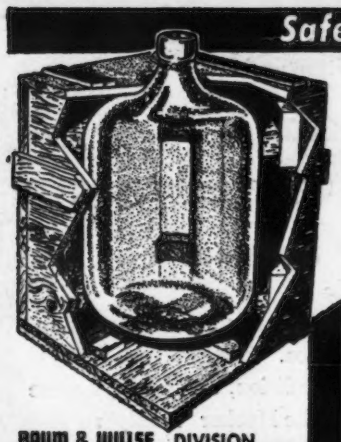

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NPFI Wallops Plan to Boost R. R. Rates

—Continued from page 3

Commerce Commission to permit an increase in rates to go into effect February 1 of 1 cent per 100 pounds or 20 cents per net ton on fertilizers and fertilizer materials generally, including superphosphate and potash, and an increase of 10 cents per net ton on phosphate rock.

The increases would take place on all lines except those operating in the southern territory. The ICC has scheduled one day of public hearings on these and other increases proposed to be held January 29.

Last week the railroads submitted a number of changes to their proposed new rate schedules on other products, but offered only a moderate concession to the fertilizer shippers. This was to reduce the proposed increase of 10 cents per 100 pounds for loading and unloading freight at ports to 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Paul T. Truitt, executive vice-president of NPFI, told the commission in a petition for suspension of the rate increase filed last week, that the profit margins of the industry are now so low, as a result of past increases in rates and other costs, that another round of increases will be ruinous to many members of the industry.

He pointed out that the economic welfare of the fertilizer industry is tied to that of the American farmer, whose present unfavorable status in comparison with the rest of the national economy needs no elaboration. In view of this, plus the fact that farmers traditionally skimp on use of fertilizer when farm prices are low or falling, the fertilizer industry has had to absorb the greater part of its increased production and distribution costs.

Cites USDA Evidence

He supported this last statement with evidence compiled by the Department of Agriculture showing that with minor fluctuations the price of fertilizers to the farmer has remained at the same low level over the past decade while prices of other farm supplies have risen from 20 to 30 percent, and in the case of farm machinery as much as 38 percent.

He argued that nothing should be done that would discourage replenishment of the plant foods in the soil in view of the losses which are occurring annually. Fertilizer consumption last year was estimated at about 22 million tons, he said, but merely to maintain the same level of fertility in the soil as is being lost annually to crops and erosion in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, would require the annual application of an additional 5 million tons of commercial fertlizer.

On the subject of diversion of traffic, Mr. Truitt stated that the overwhelming consensus of the industry is that fertilizer traffic is elastic and very sensitve to freight rate adjustments and that an increase in freight rates would accelerate diversion to competing modes of transportation.

Refers to Previous Statements

He called the commission's attention to numerous statements made on diversions which were filed at hearings last October on the previous railroad rates increase, as well as to statements supporting charges that higher freight rates will tend to be self defeating by encouraging decentralization of fertilizer plants and encouraging substitution of locally available materials.

Mr. Truitt also protested a proposed reduction in "free time" allowed on bulk superphosphate at the port of Tampa and Boca Grande, Fla., from seven days to four days. He pointed out that the same equipment is used for the movement of superphosphate from interior points as is used for bulk phosphate rock, but the free time allowance for phosphate rock is to remain at seven days. This is patently discriminatory and prejudicial, he said.

Obituaries

F. Frederick Uehling

F. Frederick Uehling, consulting engineer, inventor and retired industrialist, died January 22, in Passaic, N. J. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Uehling was president of Uehling Instrument Company of Paterson, N. J., from 1915 to 1954 during which period he developed the "Apex" carbon dioxide recorder.

Edward Zink

Edward Zink, retired sales manager of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., died January 17 in that city. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Zink joined Lilly in 1897 and held the position of plant superintendent before transferring to sales work. He served as a representative in Wisconsin and was the first manager of the eastern sales division before being named sales manager.

Elmer C. Carling, sales manager of the pigments division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died January 19 in New York. He was forty-seven years old.

V. Roy E. Smith, an authority on oil refining who was with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company chemical products division in Elizabeth, N. J., for fifty years, died January 21, in Hillside, N. J.

Albert O. Spencer, president of Tragacanth Importing Corporation, New York, died December 13 on the west coast, according to a report from Tragacanth last week.

Walter P. Van Camp, former assistant treasurer of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York (now Union Carbide Corporation) died January 22 in Westfield, N. J. He was seventy-eight.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumer demand for textile and leather chemicals was restricted to actual needs last week. There was still little buying interest in later requirements. While business was spotty, quotations were without change and well held for most items. In sizing materials, grinders of potato starch maintained current prices for carlots, despite slow demand. Replacements of Siamese tapioca flour were unchanged and steady. Corn starch and dextrin were quiet, with a slight boost in prices expected due to higher freight rates effective February 1.

Tanners continued to show light interest in tanning materials for shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and fairly steady.

Shoe output in December was estimated at 44.5 million pairs, an increase of 6.8 percent over December, 1956, when 41,668,000 pairs were produced, according to the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. Gains over a year ago were witnessed in all major categories. Based on manufacturers' schedules, it is estimated that January production will be approximately 47.5 million pairs. This would represent a decline of 7.7 percent from January, 1957, when output totaled 51,465,000 pairs.

Production during 1957 was approximately 594,092,000 pairs, an increase of 1 percent over 1956, which totaled 588,479,000 pairs. In 1955, output was 585,369,000 pairs and 1954, 530,367,000 pairs.

Exports of silk fabrics from Japan during 1957 were estimated at 53,000 bales compared with 40,000 bales in 1956 according to the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture. The increase was in contrast with the decline of raw silk exports. The increase in silk fabrics export sales was primarily due to low prices of silk fabrics; improved quality of goods and active publicity program.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
102.78	102.78	103.11	108.46

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Consuming demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Deliveries against contracts moved in moderate volume. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sodium Acetate — Demand was limited to immediate needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers confined demand to prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Small lots were in fair request for immediate needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner at the recent sharp price reduction. Flake ranged from $1.32 to $1.34 per pound, and powder $1.36 to $1.38, spot, according to quantity and seller. Technical remained unchanged and steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin — This market ruled steady, despite light consuming demand. All grades were well held at current quotations. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Routine demand was reported for spot delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,354,000 bushels to 90,747,000 bushels for the week ended January 17, against 70,320,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk — Good volume of business was reported for prompt delivery at recent sharp decline. Stocks were not heavy and well held. Stocks on spot ranged from $1.27 to $1.29 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to limit demand to spot delivery. Trading was reported for moderate lots exwarehouse, while interest for forward requirements continued inactive. Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason-Dixon line. Shipments from Idaho were maintained at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b., mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern points. Stocks on spot were unchanged from 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Storage stocks of potatoes held by growers and local dealers on January 1, 1958, totaled 88.7 million hundredweight, according to the Crop Reporting Board. These holdings are 11 percent below the 100.2 million hundredweight held on January 1, 1957, and 3 percent smaller than the 8-year (1949-56) average of 91.9 million hundredweight.

Disappearance of storage potatoes during December, 1957, was the highest of record. Estimated disappearance during December, 1957, was 19.4 million hundredweight compared with 17.8 million hundredweight in December, 1956, and the average of 16.1 million. Disappearance from the 1957 crop of fall potatoes from time of harvest to January 1, 1958, was the second largest of the 9 years of record for the corresponding period, amounting to 65.5 million hundredweight compared with 66.5 million hundredweight in 1956 and the average of 60.1 million for 1949-56.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather footwear production was slightly higher in the first 9 months of 1957, when 32,201,595 pairs of shoes were produced, compared with 31,692,078 pairs during the same period in 1956.

Production totaled 3,667,245 pairs in September 1957, a decrease of 38,216 pairs from the preceding month, but an increase of 109,692 pairs over September 1956.

Footwear produced with leather soles in the 1957 period amounted to 11,165,697 pairs, or 34.7 percent of total production, while in 1956 12,832,107 pairs were produced, 40.1 percent of total output.

Chestnut Extract—Business was still slow. Primary market remained steady and unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Trading was restricted to nearby shipment. Sellers maintained 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

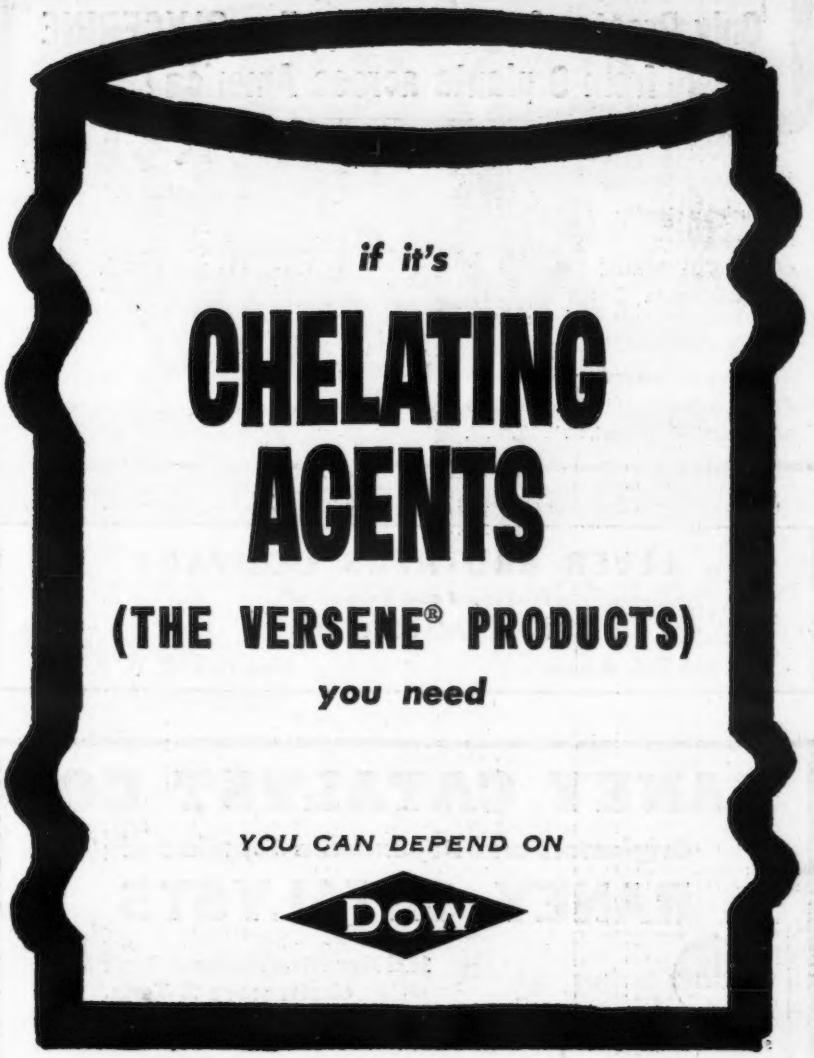
Mangrove Bark—Shipments were inactive and well held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Colombian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest continued light. Shipments were maintained at unchanged quotations. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming interest continued confined to nearby shipment. Primary market was steady and quotably unchanged. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—Conditions in this market were quiet but steady. Replacements were maintained at prevailing quotations. Beards were nominal at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Consumer interest still lagged. All grades were maintained at former levels. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis, East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract, at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.



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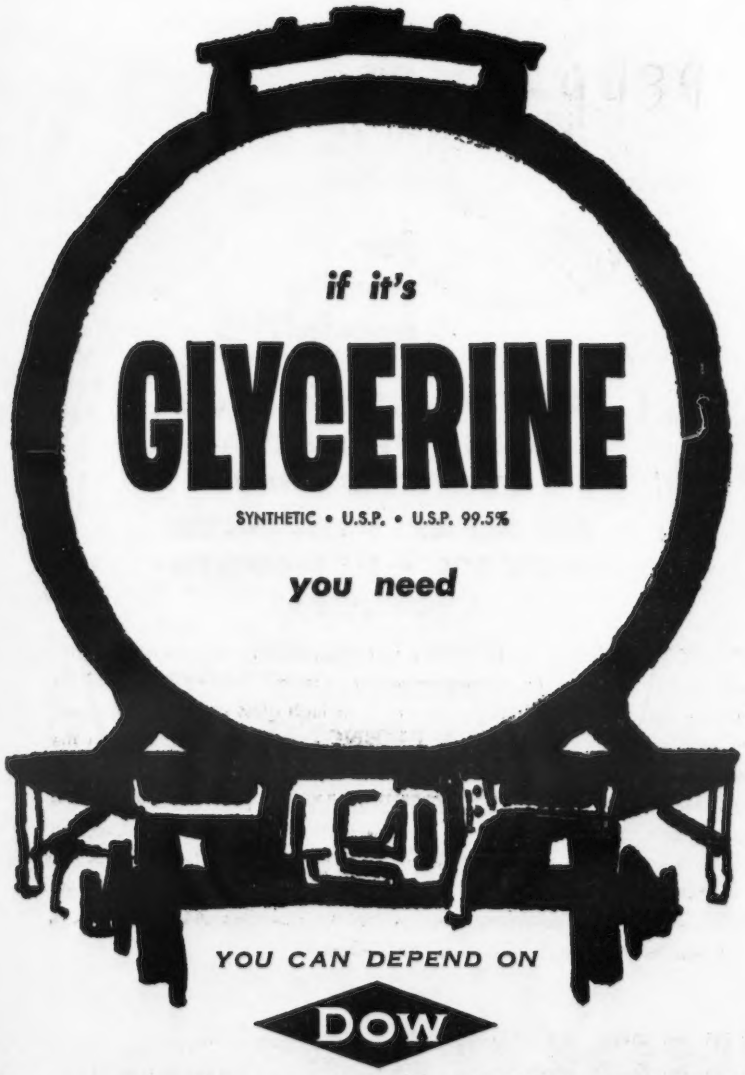

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Aliphatic Organics

Business in aliphatic chemicals certainly has not been disappointing so far this month. January orders were overall regarded as substantially better than the level of orders which prevailed during the average of the fourth quarter. Conservative manufacturers, however, were viewing the order pattern with a conservative eye, and felt that at this point they could not accurately tell how much buying interest was due to current needs and how much was due to the replacement of normal operating inventory volume. Inventories had deliberately been allowed to dwindle at the year-end to a minimum, for tax purposes.

There was a concensus of feeling—but it was no more than a feeling—that the tone of current real business volume was pretty good. Pricewise, the market was characterized by stability. Very few aliphatic chemicals saw any change at the new year, and none at all last week. The hard cold facts are that practically all aliphatic organic chemicals are quite amply available, and most of them highly competitive. Meanwhile, manufacturing, labor, and shipping costs have been steadily on the increase, so that any significant reduction in prices on most items would be out of the question. At the same time, competition is such that prices cannot be advanced. This leaves producers in a cost-price squeeze that accounts for sales dollar volume going up and net profits going down.

Most recent news on prices came two weeks ago when dimethylamine and monomethylamine were reduced 2 cents per pound. For the former material, this brought the quote to 31 cents per pound for tankcar quantities of solution while the latter's listing became 29 cents. Drum carlots and trucklots of both materials were lowered 1 cent.

Demand for methyl ethyl ketone has been relatively well-sustained over recent weeks, according to informed sources. Naturally, many eyes are focused on Detroit, keeping tab on automotive production which provides the major outlet for MEK and other solvents used in lacquers.

Acetic Acid—Prices in effect in 1957 carried over into the new year unchanged, and were expected to hold for the first quarter, at least. Supplies were quite ample to take care of all calls. Orders for January appeared to be good. At year-end, acetic acid was enjoying a somewhat better call than the average for business conditions during the fourth quarter, particularly in certain industries, such as the textile trade. This trend continued into the new year, aided still further by somewhat heavier buying for inventory replacement.

Acetic Anhydride—Demand from the textile trade was well sustained, against a quite adequate supply position. Prices in effect in 1957 carried over unchanged into the new year. Shipments were prompt, and January orders were regarded as fair to moderate, and somewhat better than in the closing weeks of the old year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
131.06	131.06	131.03	130.87

For Current Prices See Page 9

Butyl Solvents—January orders for normal and iso alcohol and acetate were shaping up at a rate running above the average for the fourth quarter. Part of this was due to inventory replacement buying on the part of consumers who had let supplies run low at the year-end. However, the feeling was expressed that the buying interest currently being shown might well indicate an expected higher level of activity on the part of consuming industries than had been anticipated. Price patterns at the new year were unchanged.

Decyl Alcohols — Tridecyl alcohol and the mixed isomers of decyl alcohol obtained from the oxo process were readily available and meeting with fairly good consumer acceptance. The mixed isomers were quoted at 21c. per pound in tankcars, while the tridecyl alcohol was priced at 24c. per pound in tankcars. Drum carlots and less carlots were priced at the usual differentials over tankcars.

Normal decanol was priced at 38½c. per pound in tankcars. Demand was steady at good volume. Price patterns which prevailed in 1957 were carried over unchanged into the new year.

Ethanolamines — Since there are no significant or major areas of competition between mono-, di-, and triethanolamines, and the mono- and dimethylamines, the recent 2c. price decline in the methylamines was not expected to have any competitive depressing influence on the price structure of the ethanolamines.

While industrial consumption of ethanolamines runs into large volume over a wide range of end-use patterns, there was still an abundant supply available because of the large plant capacity available for their production. The existence of such capacity has tended to keep the ethanolamines in a quite competitive position, which has led price schedules to assume a level of very narrow profit margins. Accordingly, price stability was to be looked for during 1958.

Ethyl Acetate—Supplies of ethyl acetate were said to be abundantly available

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: October

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of October, this year and last, and cumulative totals through the first ten calendar months of both years, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		October 1957	*October* 1956	*First Ten Months* 1957	*First Ten Months* 1956
EXPORTS					
Butyl acetate	lbs.	1,984,424	842,664	10,040,938	8,674,812
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	3,394,712	150,950	32,395,213	32,023,285
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	82,959	7,780	25,570,851	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	8,606,495	464,900	118,018,787	45,873,289
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	1,120,319	717,004	8,313,432	8,695,199
Methyl alcohol	gals.	302,547	82,287	3,911,963	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	724,561	853,642	7,607,589	7,606,370
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	1,839,925	325,425	8,948,571	4,507,489
IMPORTS					
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	651,760	493,280	4,519,620	7,320,060
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	792,940	511,285	6,132,225	3,104,055
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	131,214	1,569,790	6,490,243	7,928,819
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0	10,560	61,700
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	0	54,650	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	132,000	170,311	3,079,992	2,270,026
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	0	3,148,505	11,355,962
Formic acid	lbs.	99,280	69,210	1,347,637	896,413
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	3,536,405	2,391,824	27,650,035	18,327,464
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	29,742	8,800	423,584	288,823
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	3,168	0	31,062	4,590
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	0	4,909	181,383
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	500	0	3,000	5,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,497,904	2,793,365	34,092,672	18,954,865
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,687,260	3,586,220	31,583,693	32,482,653
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	737,311	2,385,458	16,496,705	18,144,852

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

Aliphatic Organics

while demand from many consumers was inclined to the slow side. Consumption in the lacquer industry, however, was described as steady but even here far from spectacular.

Ethyl Alcohol — Little information of real import was gleaned from trade sources last week. It appeared that talk about a possible price boost was petering out though some people close to the market thought such action would be necessary eventually if producers are not to absorb further increasing costs. Profits have been dwindling and the increase in freight rates due the first of next month is further justification for higher quotations, according to some observers. Proposed rate advances amount to one percent, but not to exceed 2c. per pound.

Supplies of ethyl alcohol, reportedly, are moderate and movement of material to consuming outlets sufficient to maintain a well-balanced market.

2-Ethylhexyl Acrylate — Trading this month was favorably influenced by the price drop made the previous month of 5 cents per month, plus the buying of material for inventory replacement following the year-end. Current price levels were expected to hold for the first quarter, and probably well beyond. Supplies were adequate to meet all calls.

Glycerine—Production during November amounted to 20,472,000 pounds, compared with 21,643,000 of the preceding month, the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported. Cumulative total for the first eleven months of the year was 220,194,000 pounds, slightly less than the 225,562,000 pounds of the same period in 1956.

Stocks at November's end totaled 73,668 pounds, better than one million pounds more than those held October 31, and some six million pounds greater than the same month last year.

The association's recent report indicated that disappearance of glycerine in November amounted to 20,878,000 pounds, and for the first eleven months of the year consumption reached 229,201,000 pounds.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Informed sources in the trade find this a relatively stable market at present with demand from coatings outlets a trifle lax but steady enough to prevent the building up of large inventories at producers' plants.

How business will shape up in 1958 is still a topic of discussion in the trade. As a solvent in lacquers, demand for MEK depends to a great extent on how the automotive business fares. And apparently the rather slow buying of new model cars coupled with the layoffs in auto production plants have some salesmen out Detroit way scratching their heads and feeling a little of the pessimism too common today.

Molasses—The market for the feed industry remained generally slow last week in the Gulf area and was no better than moderate in the midwest and other areas. This sluggish tone of the market has been rather general over recent weeks and was expected to show no significant change for the balance of the month.

Exports of Cuban molasses to the United states during the period October 16 to November 15 amounted to 10,177,024 gallons, bringing the total exports to this country for the period January 1 through November 15, 1957, to 131,111,142 gallons.

The Louisiana Sugar exchange reported the season average price of blackstrap to producers through January 9 at 12.5223c. per gallon, compared with 25.125 c. for the same date last year.

Pentaerythritol—This polyol seemed to perk up a bit at the new year, due in part to restoration of more normal inventories. Orders for January were felt in some quarters to perhaps reflect, over and above inventory buying, some better tone to the market. February business, however, was regarded as likely to be a better barometer of first quarter business.

Price patterns were unchanged at the new year. Supplies were more than ample to take care of any buying spurt that might develop, and under such supply conditions, it was felt that buyers would still continue to purchase on essentially a hand to mouth basis.

Tripropylene Glycol—Trading volume through steadily increasing use during 1957 brought this item to a good volume level at the new year. It is available in tankcars, straight or compartmented, at 18½c. per pound, with truckloads at a compartmented minimum of 1,000 pounds at 19c. per pound. Prices in the West were one cent per pound higher.

Triacetate Photo Film Base Made by Celanese

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has begun production of triacetate film, for marketing to independent emulsion coaters as a base for photographic film.

The new product is said to have outstanding optical clarity, uniformity and dimensional stability under changing temperature and humidity conditions—all important requisites for photographic film.

The triacetate film is sold by Celanese to independent coaters who, in turn, apply light-sensitive emulsions, predominantly sized, will not make photographic film, sibzed, will not make photographic film, but rather the base material for it.

DCAT September Parley Set

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its 1958 annual meeting at the Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y. The dates for this year's convention are September 11 to 14.

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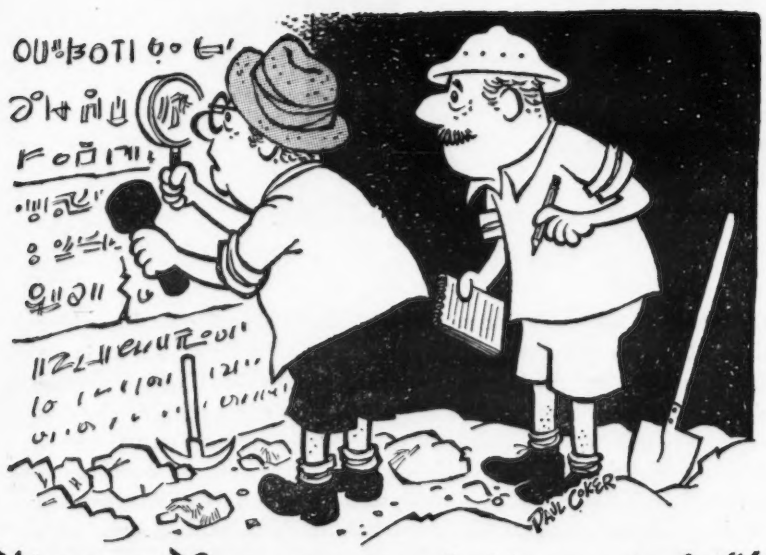

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Chemical Industry Seen

—Continued from page 4

tax exemption. As this increasingly occurs, it will decrease the federal revenue."

Mr. Crichley's advocacy of taxes on cooperatives was only one of a number of changes in the tax laws recommended to the committee which is currently conducting a broad study of tax policies of the government. Other proposals advanced on behalf of the industry were:

- A realistic reduction in the high corporate and individual income taxes "as soon as prudent fiscal policy will permit."
- Taxation of income from operations abroad at a rate 14 percentage points lower than the rate on corporate domestic income. This was recommended by President Eisenhower in his opening message to congress as a means of encouraging American investments abroad to counteract the development of socialistic tendencies in foreign countries.
- Clarification of section 269 of the revenue code which lays a penalty on avoidance of taxes through acquisitions, so that it does not apply to corporate rearrangements within an affiliated group.
- Amend the 1954 law to remove inequities dealing with taxation of compention.
- Limit interest on tax deficiencies to a statutory period of three years in cases where waivers are given by a taxpayer for the convenience of the commission.
- Permit depreciation of the cost of purchased goodwill, trademarks, trade names, and similar intangible assets over a reasonable length of time.
- Amend the revenue code to permit a taxpayer to give realistic weight to obsolescence attributable to technological changes.

With respect to the last recommendation, Mr. Crichley told the committee:

'Were Constructive Additions'

"The depreciation provisions of the internal revenue code of 1954 were constructive additions to the tax law, but restrictions imposed on the application of these provisions are a deterrent to the chemical industry. The 'reasonable allowance for obsolescence' authorized in code section 167 is interpreted as not covering obsolescence arising from technological improvements. Our industry needs flexibility to shorten the depreciable life of a fixed asset rendered obsolete by discovery of a new process or development of a new product.

"The chemical industry can continue its dynamic existence only by the development and utilization of new technics and processes, and the entire national economy will benefit by a depreciation policy which encourages a high rate of investment in modern plant and equipment."

MCA was joined in attacking the tax loophole by a group of fertilizer manufacturers and distributors feeling the effects of growing competition from cooperatives. Organized as the Fertilizer Committee for Tax Equality, the group said that 12 percent of the fertilizer manufacturing capacity of the country is now owned and operated by cooperatives.

This big growth in the cooperative movement in the fertilizer industry was said to have occurred in the past 15 years when corporation taxes began to climb to the present 52 percent level.

Rise of Cooperatives

In 1942 cooperatives were distributing about 10 percent of all the fertilizer consumed on farms, while today they control 25 percent of this business, it was stated. In 1942 cooperatives had about 40 fertilizer manufacturing plants with about 6 percent of the total capacity of the industry. In 1953, when the last count was taken, they owned 111 plants.

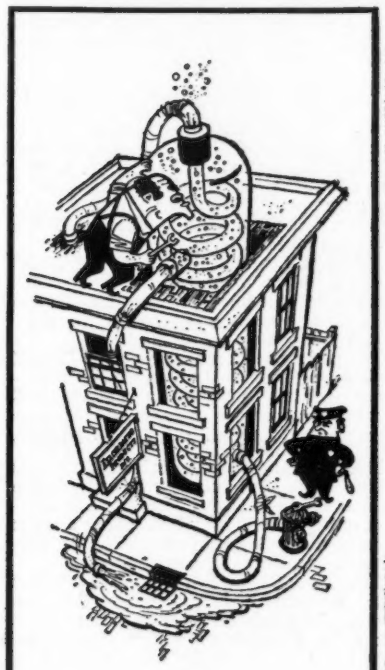
"At the present rate of growth," the committee told the house group, "cooperatives will eventually monopolize the fertilizer industry, and the revenue that the Treasury has received and is receiving from proprietary fertilizer manufacturers and dealers will have vanished."

"The situation is as simple as this: in our economy if one group is to go untaxed and another group is taxed the former group will take over the latter group—it is just a question of time."

Southern States Promotes

Southern States Chemical Company, Atlanta, Ga., has promoted Tom Wood to the position of sales manager. George K. Hamilton, who had been acting manager in the order department, has been named administrative assistant.

ANSBACHER-SIEGLE MANAGER: Frank May, appointed general manager of Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Staten Island, N. Y., a recently acquired division of Sun Chemical Corporation.



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Coal Chemicals

mild pickup they had experienced since the first of the year in this market might be attributed to less price advantage of imports in inland areas.

Solvent Naphtha—Bureau of Mines figures indicated that production of crude heavy solvent during the month of November amounted to 467,598 gallons as compared to 526,895 in the previous month and 512,300 in the comparable month during 1956. Production for the January through November period of last year was 5,541,275 gallons as compared to 5,125,300 gallons in the comparable period of 1956.

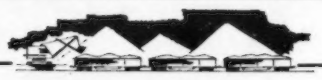
Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 26, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	497,678
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	21,191,491
Benzene	gals.	1,894,390
Coaltar	gals.	9,311,412
Creosote	gals.	361,218
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,014,797
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	7,224
Toluene	gals.	417,408
Xylene	gals.	120,406

Toluene—Cokeoven operators reported prices steady and unchanged at 29½c. per gallon at most major points. Exports for November amounted to 9,828,170 pounds valued at $354,775 for a per pound value of 3.6c. or roughly 27c. per gallon compared to about 25c. per gallon for the 36 million gallons exported during October.

Bureau of Mines report indicates that production of toluene from cokeoven sources during November was 2,962,579



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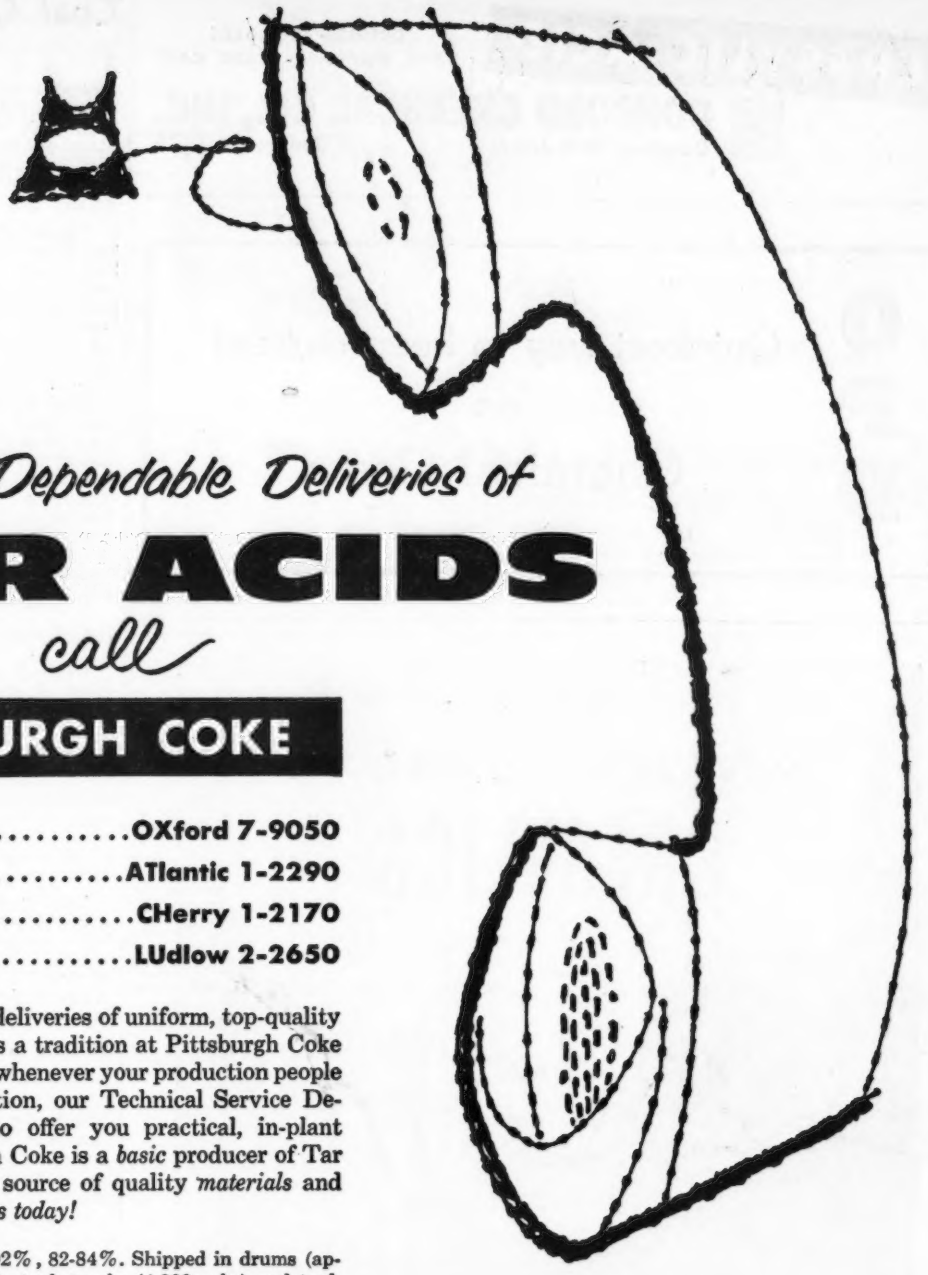

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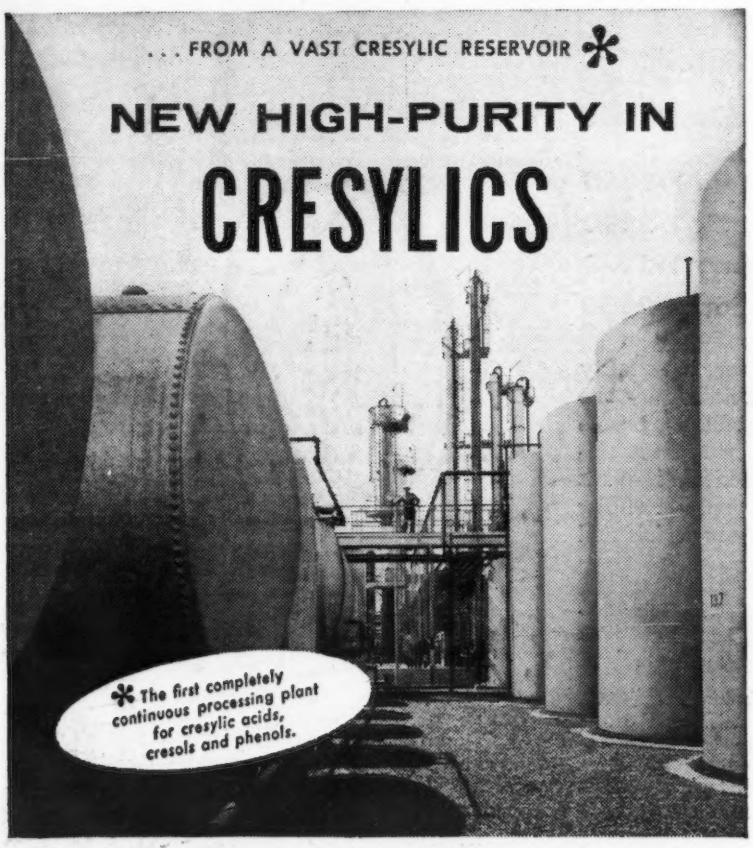

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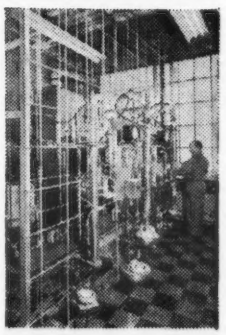

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Coal Chemicals

gallons as against 3,394,494 in the previous month and 3,377,100 in November of 1956. Output of toluene from cokeoven operators during the first eleven months of 1957 was 36,071,634 gallons as compared to 33,745,100 in the comparable period during 1956.

Xylene—A major steel concern posted new xylene prices at some shipping points last week, following the reductions in petroleum material two weeks ago. At Bethlehem, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., price was reduced 1c. per gallon to 33c. At Lackawanna, N.Y., price declined 1c. per gallon to 34c. Johnstown, Pa., was unchanged at 33c. per gallon.

Price in the Chicago district held at 34c. per gallon. In this quarter, trade sources queried at the close of the week had made no price changes.

Production of xylene during November amounted to 810,961 gallons as against 832,600 in the previous month and 936,500 in November, 1956. Production for the first eleven months of 1957 totaled 9,843,063 gallons as against 9,475,400 gallons in the comparable period in 1956.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—Trading remained sluggish last week with consumers continuing to limit purchases to immediate and nearby needs. Price was steady and unchanged at levels established in the trade for many months. Exports from January through November, 1957, amounted to 30.9 million pounds compared to 6.0 million in the comparable period last year. Current trading patterns were expected to continue substantially into 1958.

Rubber Chemicals—Exports of rubber accelerators during the month of November amounted to 394,722 pounds while foreign trade in rubber antioxidant chemicals were 305,973 pounds and exports of other rubber compounding agents totaled 376,838 pounds.

Science Post

—*Continued from page 4*

of Technical Services; National Bureau of Standards; Atomic Energy Commission (for administrative purposes); and certain functions of the Smithsonian Institution.

Among other bills introduced recently are:

Science

HR 10159, by Rep. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, to establish a commission on the establishment of a United States Academy of Science.

HR 10180, by Rep Robert L. Sikes of Florida, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to encourage the training of additional engineers and scientists, etc.

Antitrust

HR 10196, by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to require prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions.

Federal Trade Commission

HR 10199, by Rep. Joel Evins of Tennessee to provide for finality of orders of the Federal Trade Commission.

HR 10201 also by Rep Evins, to provide that the chairmanship of FTC shall rotate among the members.

Tariff

HR 10109, by Rep. J. Edgard Chenoweth of Colorado, to amend the internal revenue code relating to the imposition of an import tax on copper.

HR 10112, by Rep. Amie Forand of Rhode Island, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed.

HR 10119, by Rep. Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico, same as HR 10109.

Exports

HR 10127, by Rep. Brent Spence of Tennessee, to extend the export control act for two years.

HR 10128, by Rep. Henry O. Talle of Iowa, same as HR 10127.

Atomic Energy

S 3000, by Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, to provide for an accelerated atomic energy program.

Water

HR 10046, by Rep. Isher L. Burdick of North Dakota, to prohibit officers and employees of the federal government, territories, and the District of Columbia from treating water supplies with fluorides.

Labor

S 3001, by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, to prohibit compulsory unionism.

S 3044, by Sen. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, to provide certain safeguards against the misuse of funds of labor organizations.

S 3046, also by Sen. Mundt, to deny the benefits of the NLRA to labor organizations having officers convicted of certain offenses.

S 3047, also by Sen. Mundt, to make it an unfair labor practice to engage in picketing unless authorized by a certain percentage of the employees of the employer whose premises are being picketed.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A streak of optimism ran through the comments of trade sources last week. Both producers and dealers mentioned that business activity had perked up considerably and expected the heavy buying season to get underway next month. Supplies of practically all agricultural chemicals were thought to be adequate to fill all requirements for the remainder of the fertilizer year. Ammonium sulfate was mentioned as a possible exception as byproduct material has grown tighter recently due to the steel production cut-back. In November, for instance, byproduct ammonium sulfate output declined 8.8 percent compared with the preceding month.

Accelerated demand from the feed trade for both animal blood and tankage stirred up prices a bit last week. At both New York and Chicago markets, these materials were advanced 25 cents a unit-ton. And though fishmeal and fishscrap remained quotably unchanged, prices had a firmer tone, sources reported. Consumers had permitted inventories to dwindle at year-end and such was the reason for the recent pick-up in demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, N.Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton. Tankage, N.Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
108.29	108.26	107.82	109.46

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The Census bureau's preliminary report on inorganic chemicals production in November indicates that output of ammonium nitrate that month reached 220,748 short tons, as opposed to 231,209 short tons for the month previous.

Last week saw no appreciable changes in the market picture. Sources said that buying interest showed signs of improvement though strong demand is not anticipated till next month.

Ammonium Sulfate—By and large, producers are out of the export market, holding fast to current supplies which will be required by domestic consumers. Sources reported better demand for ammonium sulfate last week.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in November amounted to 310,535 short tons compared with October's output ot 322,557, according to preliminary figures released by the Department of Commerce.

Animal Proteins—Demand for these materials which has grown progressively stronger since the beginning of the year brought about some advanced quotations last week. Blood at both Chicago and New York was up 25c. A similar amount was tacked on tankage prices at both cities. Advances were due principally to real interest from the feed trade but a dealer here thought that movement of these materials to formulators also had gained momentum in the past week.

Sources said that inquiry for fishmeal and fishscrap improved last week and prices though quotably unchanged were in fact a little firmer, reflecting the pick-up in demand. Reportedly, many consumers had worked down inventories at year's end. In addition the trade attributed the upswing in business to increased buying on the part of the feed business.

Defluorinated Phosphate — For feed grade defluorinated phosphate the following prices are currently in effect: 13 percent material, $51 per ton; 17 percent, $60; 18 percent, $69.12. These quotations are applicable to material packaged in paper bags, carloads, or truckloads, works.

Lime—Domestic sales of quicklime for agricultural use in October, the Bureau of Mines reported, amounted to 10,264 short tons as compared with the September figure of 12,073, and the October, 1956, figure of 4,334 short tons. Total sold during the first ten months of the year was 68,587 short tons, a decrease of approximately 10,000 tons compared with the comparable period in the preceding year.

Superphosphate—With the exception of a 60,000 ton shipment of superphosphate destined for Korea, the export market presently is characterized by more or less routine demand, principally, from South America, a man in the trade said.

Domestic demand was also reported as calm. Normally, buying interest perks up this time of year in Florida and the southern states, generally, sources said, but the unseasonally cold weather below the Mason-Dixon has hampered superphosphate sales to date.

The USDA reported that the use of superphosphates, 22 percent and under, approximated 566,000 tons in the year ended June 30, down 7 percent from the previous year. Consumption of material over 22 percent also declined. About 282,000 tons, or 14 percent less than the year prior, were used, the USDA said.

Urea—The market picture at present looks pretty good, a gentleman in the trade commented. Supplies are a long way from being excessive and demand has held up pretty well in recent weeks. There's every indication that urea producers will have a good year, he said.

There were occasional instances of short supply in 1957 and, according to a trade source, there may also be similar instances later this year. This will probably be the last year it could happen since the trade expects that supplies will be liberal in 1959 and '60 by which time new production facilities will have been completed.

Sources say some producers are talking new price schedules but no definite information along those lines has been received.

Farm Chemicals Foreign Trade: October

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

		October 1957	September 1957
EXPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	23,008,940	1,209,104
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	134,047,104	92,241,613
Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	9,056,720	10,957,673
Phosphate rock	tons.	271,579	362,672
Potassium chloride	tons.	17,458	32,708
Superphosphate, normal	tons.	20,449	25,441
Concentrated	tons	32,768	5,390
Weed killers	lbs.	979,357	1,320,168
IMPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	45,189	30,038
Ammonium phosphates	tons	9,145	14,749
Ammonium sulfate	tons	13,253	11,843
Blood, dried	tons	1,001	474
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	7,273	8,381
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	110	50
Nitrate, calcium	tons	1,028	651
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	21,724	86,449
Phosphates, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	17,838	35
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	25,413	27,493
Nitrate, crude	tons	0	61
Sulfate, crude	tons	9,798	8,285
Urea	tons	4,582	1,837

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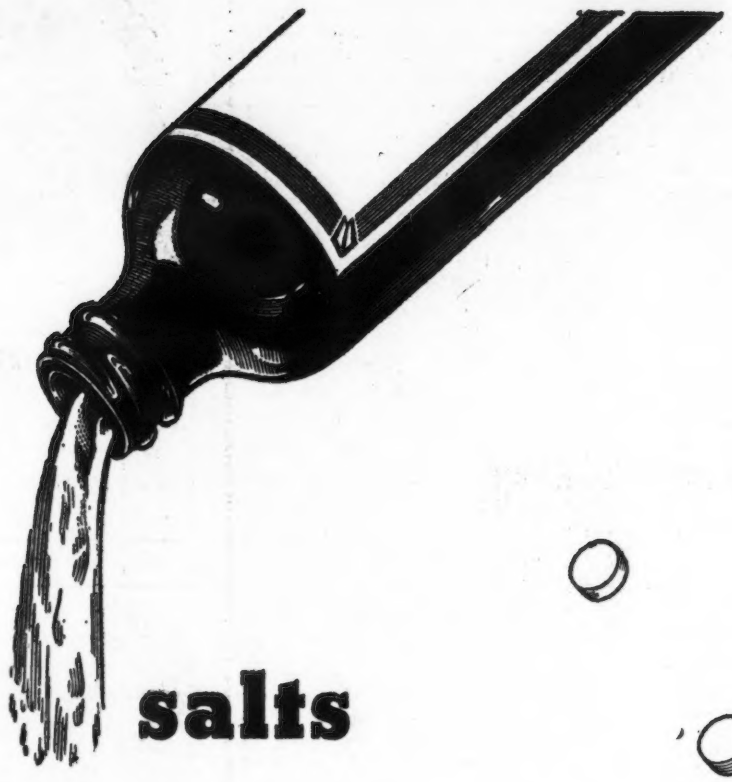

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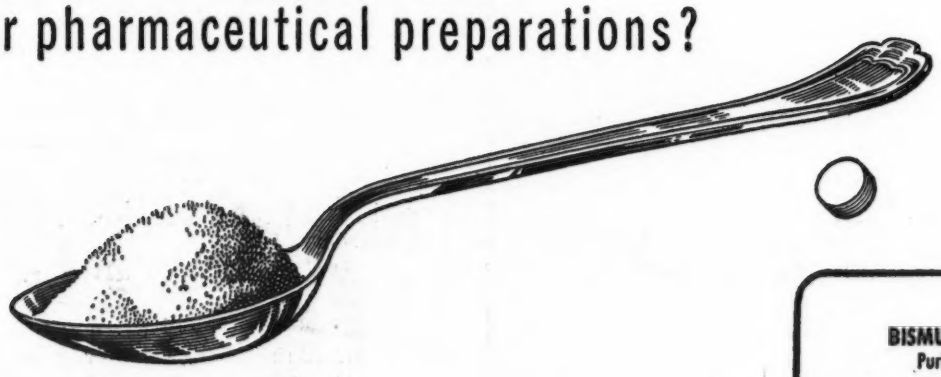

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

No price action was noted in drug and fine chemicals markets last week. Trading in bulk vitamins and analgesic and antipyretic materials continued to be vigorous. Aspirin needs were being met by both bulk suppliers and resellers. November exports of aspirin and ascorbic acid ran to good levels, with over one hundred thousand pounds of ascorbic having been shipped during the month. Some reports of recent weeks have indicated that the world-wide shortage of ascorbic acid has dried up imports almost completely. Average per kilo value of Vitamin C exports in November was about $9. Domestic vitamin price levels held steady. The last price change in these markets was the 50 cents per gram reduction on folic acid. The price of folic has been cut in half since May of last year, but some reports indicate that imports would still bring pressure to bear.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
63.20	63.20	63.22	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aspirin and the salicylates were moving in good volume. Sources have reported good advance orders for next month. The tight supply situation was felt to have eased since the beginning of the year and bulk suppliers and resellers were able to fill current demand from the retail level.

Caffeine imports were continuing in evidence. Average value of November and October imports was about $1.70 per pound in contrast to the $2.11 of September. Domestic caffeine was reduced 50 cents per pound for crystalline anhydrous in August, 1957. Caffeine was moving in good volume for a variety of pharmaceutical end uses. Caffeine continued to find its way into APC tablets along with acetophenetidin and aspirin. A number of products continued to utilize salicylamide as an analgesic. Potency was said to be four to six times that of aspirin.

Reserpine price structure has continued weak. The estimated two hundred million dollar tranquilizer market has brought about rapid development of products utilizing the tranquilizing properties of reserpine, chlorpromazine, meprobamate and a number of phenothiazine derivatives. Reserpine was felt to figure most prominently in its use for the treatment of hypertension.

A revision of Vitamin A assay conversion factor in the USP was scheduled to go into effect April 1, 1958. The change would increase the amount of absolute Vitamin A content in USP as well as unofficial food products, it was said. There was to be no change in the definition of the USP unit of Vitamin A.

Antibiotics—Census bureau reports indicate that exports of streptomycin during the month of November amounted to 2,128,418 grams as opposed to 3,136,267 grams in the previous month. Figures include both bulk and dosage forms. Dihydrostreptomycin exports in November, bulk and dosage, were 11,395,816 grams as compared to 10,952,742 grams in October. Antibiotics, not otherwise classified in Census bureau records, amounted to 13,510,572 grams as against 30,882,875 grams in the month previous. Stocks were adequate for current trade requirements, according to reports from sources queried last week. Price remains unchanged from the levels which have been established in the trade for many months. Last price action in this market was the 10c. per gram reduction on neomycin effected by major producers in early September of last year.

Ascorbic Acid—The Census bureau reports exports of ascorbic acid amounting to 116,019 pounds valued at $474,824 during the month of November. Average value per pound was $4.08 or about $9 per kilo. Exports in the previous month were 85,054 pounds. Domestic price remains unchanged at the $10 per kilo level established by major producers in late September when ascorbic acid and sodium salt was reduced $2 per kilo. Demand continued good. Short supply in Europe and the Far East has boosted export traffic. Minimal quantities of Vitamin C continue to come into this country.

Aspirin—Bulk suppliers continued to report good advance orders for aspirin for next month, although the excessively heavy demand made in the closing months of 1957 has continued to dwindle. Resellers reported they were having no difficulty in filling orders to retail drug outlets. Price was unchanged from levels established last October 1 when aspirin was advanced ½c. per pound in response to increased railway freight costs put into effect in August.

A report of recent date indicates that gentisic acid may be the metabolic by-product of aspirin which exerts antipyretic action. It is generally believed that aspirin exerts its antipyretic action by stimulating production of ACTH in the pituitary. However, the fact that gentisic acid, an active metabolite of aspirin, is present in the pituitary strongly suggests that this may be the form of the drug which reduces fever.

Census bureau report indicates that exports of aspirin during the month of November amounted to 155,665 pounds as against the 138,902 pounds exported in the previous month.

Caffeine—Domestic sellers continued to report a good market for caffeine. Price quotations were unchanged from the levels established in early August of last year when crystalline anhydrous caffeine was reduced 50c. per pound to $2.50 and crystalline hydrous was dropped 17c. per pound to $2.33. Imports of caffeine during the month of October were 53,626 pounds valued at $91,643 for a per pound value of $1.71. This compares with a value of $1.68 for the 62,000 pounds imported in September and $2.11 per pound for the 76,000 pounds imported during August. Theobromine imports for October were 4,900 pounds as against the 2,000 in September and 3,000 pounds in August. Average value of the November imports was $2.65 per pound.

Camphor—Trading was routine according to trade reports from sources queried here last week. Exports of natural and synthetic during the month of November amounted to 8,290 pounds as against 42,849 pounds during October. Imports during November of refined camphor amounted to 9,300 pounds valued at $3,493 for a per pound value of 37½c. Imports of synthetic camphor were 11,200 pounds valued at $3,507 for a per pound value of 31.3c.

Reserpine—Price structure has continued weak in this market. The estimated 200 million dollar tranquilizer market has brought about rapid development of products featuring the use of reserpine, chlorpromazine, meprobamate and phenothiazine derivatives. In recent months, pharmaceutical houses have added products combining the various tranquilizers with thiamin or B_{12} to promote growth in children, with amphetamine sulfate as an antidepressant or with prednisolone in the treatment of arthritis.

Salicylates—Material continues to run to good volume as pharmaceutical makers on the retail level have continued to move substantial quantities of analgesic and antipyretic preparations. Prices were unchanged on such materials as sodium salicylate, salol, and salicylic acid. Supplies on bulk producers were adequate for trade needs.

Exports of analgesic and antipyretic materials amounted to 47,006 pounds as compared to 31,214 pounds in the previous month, according to reports of the Census bureau.

Tartaric Acid—Imports during October amounted to 150,350 pounds as against 54,015 in the month previous and 174,274 pounds in August. Current trading was routine according to trade sources queried. Prices were steady on tartrates and unchanged from levels established in the trade for many months.

Thiamin—Exports of thiamin and derivatives in November amounted to 5,496 pounds as compared to 5,939 pounds in the previous month. An addition to the line of a pharmaceutical house features the use of thiamin mononitrate with Vita-

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min B_{12} and reserpine in a product to promote weight growth in children.

Price of both hydrochloride and mononitrate are unchanged and steady at the levels established in May of last year when major producers reduced price to $40 per kilo.

Vitamin A—The revision of Vitamin A USP assay procedure will be effective April 1, 1958. The effect of the change in calculation of Vitamin A potency would increase the amount of absolute Vitamin A content in USP as well as unofficial food products. The increase will amount to about 4%, it was said. It was felt that commercial dealings in bulk Vitamin A would be simplified by the move. It was pointed out that there will be no change in the definition of the USP unit of Vitamin A.

Botanicals

Trading patterns were largely unchanged in crude drug markets last week, according to reports from dealers here. Prices on Ipecac root were nominal as stocks have dwindled to the vanishing point. The supply situation has become steadily worse since early fall leading to ever-rising prices. Some alleviation of the condition was expected with the arrival of new crop replacements scheduled for late February-early March arrival. The market in digitalis leaves was routine. Controlled production since the close of World War II has assured consumers of adequate stocks at a known potency. Use of "tagged" digitalis in medical research circles was said to have found wide acceptance. Prices for elm bark held steady and unchanged at previously established levels. Demand was spotty and limited to immediate need. Stocks were adequate for current modest requirements. Trade sources felt that use of this item had fallen off in recent years.

Elm Bark—Select material was unchanged in price and steady at levels in effect for many months. Powder and elm bark, grinding, were likewise unchanged and steady. Trading was seasonally active and stocks adequate for current consumer requirements. Select listed at 75c. per pound while powder was 45c. and elm bark, grinding, was 30c. per pound.

Ipecac Root—Price continued entirely nominal at $9 per pound for root in the face of exhausted supplies on the part of dealers here. The supply situation has become steadily worse since early fall leading to the high prices in effect for the past few months. New crop replacements were scheduled for late February-early March arrival.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 9.75 • —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .26 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l..lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .26 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works..lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .04 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works...lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works..lb. .23 • —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works..lb. 7.25 • 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works...lb. .48 • —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .59 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works...lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .60 • —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works..lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works..lb. .63 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works.....lb. .55 • .62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 • .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs. lb. .62 • .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .35½- —

Reichhold Is Marketing A Polyvinyl Acetate Line

A line of polyvinyl acetate homopolymer emulsions—for the woodworking, textile and non-woven-fabrics, paper, packaging, and general-adhesive industries—is being placed on the market by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y..

Reichhold disclosed that it is manufacturing the resins by a unique process which enables it to modify certain emulsion characteristics to meet the requirements of specific users. The process also allows production of the emulsions in tank car quantities for greater uniformity and better quality control, the firm announced. Reichhold said the complete line of resins will be available from its Charlotte, N. C., and South San Francisco, plants. The company has designated the basic resins in the line as numbers 9350-LV, 9350-HV, 9153, 9360, and 9370 "Plyamuls."

Diphemanil Methyl Sulfate Okayed for Counter Sale

Food and Drug Administration last week gave its approval to over-the-counter sales of diphemanil methyl sulfate preparations. An order removing the drug from the prescription only list becomes effective February 17.

The preparations must be labeled with adequate directions for external application to the skin for the relief of symptoms of mild poison ivy, oak, and sumac and other minor irritations and itching of the skin.

The directions for use must recommend or suggest not more than four applications per day, coupled with a clear warning statement against continued use if redness, irritation, swelling, or pain persists or increases.

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Data Offered

A twelve-page booklet dealing with the potential and history of **Callery Chemical Company,** Callery, Pa., has been issued by that organization.

Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, has issued a new folder, **"Industrial Cleaning With Metso Silicate Detergents."** Types of surfaces cleaned of soils most commonly encountered are discussed in terms of six essential steps in soil removal. Seven "Metso" detergents are described for specific cleaning requirements. Copies are available from Philadelphia Quartz, 1158 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

A four-page brochure describing regular, extra-resistant and floor surfacing grades of new **"Penntrowell" coating compounds** has been issued by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia. It is available upon requisition from Pennsalt, Three Penn Center, Philadelphia.

A new booklet, **"Phosphorus For Your Feeds"** has been released by Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va. The booklet explains the processing of phosphorus from mine to feed bag. Copies are available by writing to the home office of Coronet Phosphate Company, a division of Smith-Douglass.

Technical bulletin No. 34 of the Wet Ground Mica Association is the first of a series presenting studies of the **influence of mica in the water vapor permeability of paint films.** The series will study wet ground mica's influence considering such factors as the effect of pigment volume concentration, the effect of the particle size of the mica pigment, the effect of the selection of the vehicle and the effect of the eventual pretreatment of mica. Copies may be acquired by writing to the association, 420 Lexington avenue, New York.

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Nuclear Opportunity Abroad Promising, Vitro Declares

Overseas nuclear development offers United States technology a $3 billion market for goods and services over the next decade, according to a survey by Vtiro Corporation of America, New York.

"Most overseas nations are now in the early phases of their nuclear development programs. Some of them are faced with an immediate need for nuclear power and cannot afford the time to develop technological capabilities for commercial nuclear power. They must rely on United States nuclear know-how and equipment to fill the gap," says Ralph L. Brown, vice-president of Vitro International.

A Vitro analysis of nuclear needs outside the United States through 1967 shows a $3,115,000,000 total potential market in nuclear reactors for power, propulsion and research, radioisotope applications and engineering services. Power reactors and associated hardware present the United States with the most immediate and definable market for nuclear products overseas, it was pointed out.

"There are many obstacles and factors that will affect the measure of our success in supplying these markets. For instance, we can expect continuing stiff competition from Britain's growing nuclear industry. We can also expect that some more advanced nations will turn to the licensing as a means of getting their own programs under way at an earlier date. However, there is little doubt that the international market will provide a significant outlet for United States nuclear products and talents," Mr. Brown said.

Technical Data Center To Be Set Up by Gov't

A foreign technical information center is to be set up in the Department of Commerce under the Office of Technical Services, headed by John C. Green. The center is to collect, evaluate and distribute valuable foreign scientific and technical literature and operate a coordination service to eliminate duplication of translating among US public and private agencies and by friendly foreign governments.

Arrangements are being made to obtain from the National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, the armed services and the intelligence agencies, copies of extracts and translations of foreign technical articles, monographs and books. It is estimated that these will be supplied at the rate of 50,000 abstracts and 10,000 complete translations a year.

The new agency will be staffed with engineer translators to review and analyze foreign publications and select those of greatest value. Abstracts will be published and released to the technical press and copies of full translations of important articles and studies will be available to the public.

Lacquer Solvent Is Blamed For Blast in Niagara Falls

Tankcar of lacquer solvent was said to be the cause of an explosion in the railroad yards just outside Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week, which caused property damage estimated at almost $1 million. Sixty persons were injured—two seriously—and a huge portion of the railroad yards were destroyed. It was still not known why the solvent had exploded.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—13 chts, S B Penick & Co, Shimizu
ALOE—100 cs, J Lyon, Aruba
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
23 cs, Glasgow
AMMONIUM FLUORIDE—3 dms, Chemimpex, London
ANILINE DYES—64 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
36 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
3 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
2 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, L N White & Co, Rio de Janeiro
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rio de Janeiro
200 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
600 bgs, Chemical Bank, Natal
ANTIMONY—102 cs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Genoa
ANTIPYRINE—20 dms, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—705 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—193 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
ARSENIC, METALLIC—38 dms, Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Gothenburg
ARSENIC, WHITE—94 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASAFETIDA—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—300 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—59 blks, Strahl & Pitsch, Assab
50 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
40 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
65 bgs, Puerto Plata
66 bgs, Tampico
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—100 dms, Wm Recht Co, Hamburg
57 dms, Mercal International Inc, London
30 dms, Allied Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
CADMIUM COLORS—3 dms, General Cable Corp, Liverpool
CAMPHOR—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
CAMPHOR OIL—16 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gydnia
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
450 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—2 dms, Victory Shipping Co, Hamburg
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—60 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
390 cs, L A Salomon & Bros, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—135 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
167 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
111 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
439 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
255 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
222 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
212 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Fortaleza
CAROBS—100 bgs, Chemical Bank, Iraklion
100 cs, Irving Trust Co, Iraklion
CASEIN—125 bgs, Certified Protein Corp, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Wipp Food Inc, Copenhagen
40 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Gdynia
300 bgs, Salentine & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank Melbourne
3,000 bgs, Melbourne
44 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—315 dms, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
CASSIA—540 bls, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
1,325 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Saigon
1,558 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,600 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
600 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
915 bgs, Naples
CHINA CLAY—1,344 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CITRONELLA OIL—65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Hong Kong
50 dms, Jacobson Vanden Berg, Hong Kong
CLOVE—100 bgs, G M Fakra, Dar es Salaam
100 bgs, Mombasa
CLOVE OIL—45 dms, Dar es Salaam
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
15 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
29 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
18 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Hull
18 dms, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
600 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—73 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
185 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
COPPER CYANIDE—175 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—341 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
CORNMINT OIL—6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Hong Kong
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
60 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
414 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE—5 dms, Avonmouth
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—280 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DIMETHYLTHIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE — 3 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Copenhagen
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—100,188 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
373,535 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
113,977 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,181 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
98,616 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
87,940 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
112,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
101,641 bbls, E H Sprague & Son, Punta Cardon
109,867 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
126,761 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GALL—9 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
GALL, OX—3 dms, Wilson Lab, Buenaventura
5 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Sydney
1 dm, Melbourne
GALL, SHEEP—4 dms, Melbourne
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
38 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
40 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
134 bbls, Antwerp
GINGER—85 bgs, London
GRAPHITE—1,750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,646 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
9,940 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HENNA LEAVES—76 bgs, National City Bank, Alexandria
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—150 dms, Hamburg
INDIGO—192 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—60 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRANIAN GUM—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
IRON BLUE—11 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KOLA NUTS—56 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—31 cbys, J M Rodgers Co, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—49 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—11 dms, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Dorf International, Hamburg
1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LOCUST BEAN GUM—504 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
672 bgs, Hanover Bank, Lisbon
LYCOPODIUM—6 cs, Calcutta
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—40 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—10 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—28 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Dares Salaam
1,412 bgs, Dares Salaam
MANGROVE EXTRACT—222 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
55 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
10 cs, National City Bank, Santos
MERCURY—32 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
METHACRYLIC ACID—2 cs, B F Goodrich Chemical Co, Avonmouth
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
NAPHTHALENE—7,761 bgs, W J Byrnes, Gdynia
2,500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, L & R Organic Products, Genoa
NIGER SEED—394 bgs, Massawa
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—12 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—50 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
175 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
91 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
125 bgs, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—285 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—286 dms, National Bank of Greece, Iraklion
390 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Iraklion
130 dms, Hanover Bank, Iraklion
52 dms, National City Bank, Piraeus
26 dms, Castello Packing Co, Piraeus
50 dms, A Fantis, Piraeus
66 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Piraeus
25 dms, A Accardi Co, Piraeus
50 dms, J Ferrera & Sons, Piraeus
209 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
53 dms, Hanover Bank, Piraeus
257 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
49 dms, G Sclafani, Piraeus
159 dms, Schroeder Bros, Piraeus
PALM OIL—400 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
75 dms, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—1,001 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—33 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
11 cs, Salentine & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—40 bgs, General Olive Oil Corp, Alicante
300 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
100 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
200 bgs, R T French, Alicante
700 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
700 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
100 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
100 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
281 bgs, Alicante
200 bgs, Rijeka
PEATMOSS—1,170 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,925 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
200 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,400 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,222 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
24 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—160 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
116 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
120 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
160 bgs, J Elton, Kingston
PEPPER, WHITE—210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—5 dms, John D Walsh Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—270,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
135,222 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
135,213 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidom
104,789 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—25 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vandevries Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—20 dms, Antwerp
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—225 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—124 bls, E R Squibb & Sons, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
40 dms, Matadi
PYRIDINE—14 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—5,388 bgs, National Distillers & Chemical Corp, Sydney
RUTIN—19 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SAFROL—30 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—80 bls, Chemical Bank, Iraklion
600 bls, Rijeka
SAGE OIL—2 dms, Barcelona
5 dms, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—168 bgs, Manhatan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—60 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Givaudan Corp, Calcutta
14 cs, Agriscent Corp, Calcutta
9 cs, Agriscent Corp, Cochin
SAPONIN—41 cs, Nessen Trading Co, Valparaiso
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Antwerp
1,500 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA CONCENTRATE—4 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME SEED—672 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Salvador
SESAME SEED, HULLED—250 bgs, R J Spitz, Beirut
SHELLAC—212 bgs, J H Schroder, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
50 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—37 cks, Leghorn
SOAPBARK—145 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—150 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—112 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—460 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPEARMINT LEAVES—60 cs, Meer Corp, Alexandria
STANNIC CHLORIDE—2 dms, City Chemical Corp, London
STARCH—50 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—80 cks, Henley & Co, Liverpool
SULFATHIAZOLE—2 cks, Byron Chemical Co, Liverpool
TALC—6,250 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan, Kohsichang
1,400 bgs, H F R Dolan, Bangkok
1,400 bgs, Bangkok
TERPIN HYDRATE—6 dms, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—4 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—160 bgs, Seeck & Kade Inc, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
TUNG OIL—148 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—114 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—280 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA, SYNTHETIC—7,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Mombasa
VEGETABLE OIL—270 cs, Hasman & Baxt, Hamburg
VITAMIN C—20 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Byco Ltd, Yokohama
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,096 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—760 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—51 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
150 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
26 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
27 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AGAR—42 bbls, Barcelona
ANTIMONY REGULUS—10 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CREOSOTE—197 tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Kobe
388 tons, Bernuth Lembcke, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—20 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Amsterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
600 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Amsterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—37,216 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
118,985 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
39,728 tons, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Trieste

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,120 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
2,880 bgs, Keasby Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BEFF EXTRACT—179 cs, Brisbane
CASEIN—560 bgs, Brisbane
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—101,423 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM—5,958 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
IRON OXIDE—800 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,930 bgs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—133,121 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,992 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
356,308 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Metal Traders, Brisbane
6,953 bgs, Union Carbide Corp, Brisbane
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, C Hardy, Havre
ZIRCON SAND—2,023 bgs, Derby Co, Brisbane
2,008 bgs, E S & A Bank, Brisbane

San Francisco

ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
BASIL LEAVES—12 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
CALCIUM CARBIDE—15,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CALCIUM NITRATE—45,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
700 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Wells Fargo Bank, Genoa
4 dms, Marseille
FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
FLUORSPAR—5,019 tons, Genoa
GELATIN—30 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
NUTMEG—78 bgs, Harper Robinson & Co, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—190 dms, A Guirlani & Bro, Leghorn
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—230 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
THYME LEAVES—115 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
UREA—6,250 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Hull
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 218 lbs., glacial, Bid No. 77, Feb. 7, Base Procurement Officer, Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska.

Calcium hydroxide, 8,108 50-lb. bgs., tech., spec., Bid No. 1-1638, Feb. 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Pittsburgh 11, Pa.

Drugs, aminophyllin tabs., ascorbic acid tabs., sodium bicarbonate tabs., neomycin sulfate tabs., Bid No. 175, Feb. 7, 85,000 bots. thiamine hydrochloride injection, USP, 50 mg ¾ Gr., 5cc., Bid No. 173, Jan. 31, 47,000 boxes bacitracin ointment USP, 4,032 boxes opthalmic ointment USP, Bid No. 167, Feb. 3, 6,628 pts. dehydrated NF, alcohol, methanol, etc., Bid No. 155, Feb. 3, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ethylene glycol, 30,000 gals., non-corrosive antifreeze liquid, spec. E-5559, Contracting Officer, Topeka AFD, Topeka, Kans.

Isopropyl alcohol, 3,000 5-gal. cans, anti-icing fluid, Bid No. 511, Feb. 13, Naval Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 1, Pa.

Methyl alcohol, 5,600 gals., tankcars, Bid No. 57C, Jan 30, Purchase Div, Atomic Energy Comm., Box E, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Paint, 50 gals. light blue rubber base flat paint, spec. P-29, 8 items, Bid No. 73, Feb. 6, Base Procurement Div., Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska; 228 lbs. aluminum paste pigment paint, 300 gals. primer coating, 72 gals. shellac varnish, 300 gals. spar varnish, 280 gals. room flat wall white oil paint, spec. P-51d, Gen. Services Admin, 2306 E Bannister, Kansas City 10, Mo; 364 5-gal. pails ship exterior and interior white enamel, spec. E-1115A, 320 5-gal. steel dms. exterior and interior phenolic oil varnish, Bid No. 4-1625, Feb. 5, Gen. Stores Supply Offply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 13,400 lbs., tech., Bid No. 1-1640, Feb. 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium phosphate, 15,251 lbs., Bid No. 77, Feb. 7, Base Procurement Officer, Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska.

Sulfuric acid, 22,200 lbs., Bid No. 77, Feb. 7, Base Procurement Officer, Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska.

Jobs & People

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, National Aniline Division, New York—**George H. Richards,** a specialist in industrial organic synthesis, has retired from National Aniline after more than thirty-nine years with the firm.

Callery Chemical Company, Callery, Pa.—**Robert G. Schmidt,** manager of Callery's Lawrence Division, has moved his headquarters to Lawrence, Kan.

Dow Chemical International, Ltd., Midland, Mich.—The appointment of **Ronald Lee Beckett** as assistant to the manager of Dow's foreign sales office in Tokyo, Japan, has been announced. Another transfer was that of **Michael P. Renaud** to the company's sales office in Zurich, Switzerland, from the Midland headquarters.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Richard C. Williams,** national automotive sales manager for duPont for many years, will retire January 31 after more than forty years with the company. Three members of duPont's polychemicals department—**Dr. Myers F. Gribbins, Jac O. Ullman** and **Dr. Frank G. Keenan,** have been named to new positions. Dr. Gribbins has been named manager of the ammonia products section; Mr. Ullman replaces Dr. Gribbins in his previous position of assistant sales manager of the nitrogen products section, while Dr. Keenan moves from manager of ammonia products to associate laboratory director for the department's sales service laboratory at Chestnut Run, Del. In the nitrogen products division W. Delmer Murphy, jr., has been assigned as sales representative in the Michigan, Wisconsin and Chicago areas.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**Dr. Douglas E. Piper** has been appointed an assistant division head of the emulsion research division of the Kodak research laboratories while **Raymond C. Halstead** has been named assistant business manager of the laboratory's administration division.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**George Piccoli** has been named manager of labor relations on the staff of the vice-president and director of personnel relations.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Dr. V. D. Mattia, jr.,** has been named director of medical research, while **Dr. Lowell O. Randall** has been appointed director of pharmacology.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**E. J. Carr** has been assigned as assistant employment manager for the company's Springfield, Mass., plant. His previous post as assistant in Monsanto's personnel relations department, will be filled by **Cary E. Ashley. Robert V. Weyland,** a member of the sales department of the organic chemicals division, has been transferred to the division's general offices to serve as a sales supervisor.

Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J.—Four of the company's executives have been appointed to new posts. **Dr. Reynold C. Merrill** has been named medical director; **Harold Breslow** has been named production manager; **Irwin M. Lerner** has been named assistant advertising manager and **Thomas R. McGovern** has been named sales correspondent.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Edgar I. Crowley** and **John R. Weinert** have joined the research and development department.

J. B. Roerig & Co., a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York—**Arthur C. Emelin,** general manager of Roerig, has been appointed building committee chairman for a proposed Columbia University College of Pharmacy building to replace the college's present midtown facility.

Business Gets Away to Slow Start

—Continued from page 5

ber of our reporting members believe we are at or near the bottom. They hopefully expect and predict a definite upturn this year.

The present curtailed production schedules are reflected in this month's employment and inventory data. Employment is down, and purchased inventories have again been trimmed to fit the generally lower volume of output.

With all materials readily available, the law of supply and demand is in full operation and prices are more competitive than they have been in years.

The financial plight of some of the railroads and the rapid rise in transportation costs have emphasized the importance of these costs as related to delivered goods prices. For January's special question, we asked, "Relative to the total cost of the items you buy, would you say that transportation costs are assuming a greater, the same, or lesser significance than they have previously?"

All but 8 percent think that transportation costs have gotten out of line with the other price increases they have experienced. Many expressed more than a casual concern over these increases and told of various ways that they are trying to combat high transportation costs.

Prices continue under pressure. The combination of plentiful supplies of all materials and reduced demand is resulting in the most competitive market situation that has existed for years.

Alert buyers report that a careful market review of individual items is paying real dividends. Overall, 11 percent of our members say their prices are up, 80 percent the same, and 9 percent reductions.

Inventories

It would appear that purchased materials inventories are still under close scrutiny and are quickly being adjusted to meet lower production schedules. Many buyers express concern over mounting finished goods inventories.

While 43 percent say their inventories are about the same, there are 41 percent who have effected some further reductions over December. On the other hand, 16 percent report that the slow-up in sales has caused at least temporary increases in their inventory levels.

Employment

Figures for January show employment as generally worse than in December. However, comments from our reporting members are somewhat more optimistic than these figures reflect concerning the near future.

While there is no great wave of optimism, there is a feeling that, by stabilizing working hours, reducing or eliminating overtime and keeping shifts in balance with production requirements, maximum employment can be maintained under the present business conditions.

There are only 6 percent who report any improvement this month over last. With 41 percent showing no change, the majority, 53 percent, are in a worse position.

Buying Policy

Many reports speak of former hard-to-get items, particularly in the MRO classifications, as current "shelf items." This availability reflects itself in the continued shortening of forward commitments in both production and MRO items. Little change is noted in the figures for capital expenditures.

	Hand to Mouth	*30 Days Per-cent*	*60 Days Per-cent*	*90 Days Per-cent*	*6 Mos. to 1 Yr. Per-cent*
January					
Production Materials..	11	40	37	12	..
MRO Supplies.....	31	41	21	4	3
Capital Expenditures..	14	7	14	22	43
December					
Production Materials..	13	34	38	13	2
MRO Supplies.....	29	40	23	7	1
Capital Expenditures..	14	5	9	23	49

Specific Commodity Changes

Careful market reviews and individual commodity analyses are resulting in lower prices for the prudent buyer.

On the up side are: Some electrical equipment, bariums, borons and freight charges.

On the down side are: Brass, copper, lead, zinc, coal and oil.

In short supply: As in December, nothing.

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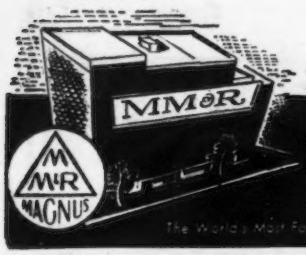

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Major movements in this market last week involved rises in the citrus oils position while citronella and bois de rose oil led their related aromatic chemicals further downward in spot quotations. The strenghtened citrus oils, effected primarily by the weather conditions that have prevailed in the Florida orchard areas, were grapefruit and orange oil. Grapefruit moved up 15 cents per pound to a $1.75 inside spot quote while California orange oil—prompted by the shift in position of the Florida material—also jumped 15 cents per pound to an 85 cents per pound inside spot quote. Ceylon quality citronella oil fell away 2 cents per pound to a 68 cents to $1 per pound range while Formosan material dropped 5 cents per pound to a 75 cents inside listing. Declining aromatic chemical prices included citronellol, geraniol (extra and standard), geranyl acetate and linalool.

In the seeds and spices market, pepper softened while nutmegs fell away in price in nearly all categories. Cassias appeared to have leveled off somewhat, from their straight upward movement during the Indonesia political upheaval.

Sales of soaps and synthetic detergents set a new nine months record topping last year's high for the first three quarters by three percent tonnage-wise and 8.4 percent in dollar value, according to the quarterly sales census of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers. The first nine months for last year were reported totaling 3,145,194,000 pounds with a dollar value of $760,381,000 compared to nine month sales in 1956 of 3,053,796,000 pounds and $702,203,000. Tonnage sales of synthetic detergents, solids and liquids, totaling 2,224,604,000 pounds for the first nine months this year were up 7.8 percent over the same period a year ago. Dollar sales amounting to $518,977,000 were 12.7 percent ahead of last year. Synthetic detergent sales for the first nine months this year represent 70.7 percent of the total market tonnage-wise for the same period in 1956. The dollar value of sales were approximately the same for both nine month periods.

Price Trends

Advanced

Celeryseed, French, ½c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Danish, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 15c. per lb.
Orange oil, Calif., 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Batavia, "A," 1c. per lb.
Korintje, "A," 1c. per lb.
Celeryseed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ¾c. per lb.
Ginger Cochin, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmeg W.I., 5c. per lb.
E.I., 3c. per lb.
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1c. per lb.
Citronellol, 15c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 5c. per lb.
Standard, 30c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 15c. per lb.
Linalool, 20c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Formosan, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
145.76	145.83	145.62	142.39

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet quality of this material strengthened on spot last week, sources here have reported. The new position for almond oil is a range of $1.30 to $1.45 per pound or 5c. more than had been previously quoted on spot. The movement was attributed to a slight upswing in demand.

Bois de rose—Slackening prices in this material have further softened the price schedules of related aromatic chemicals. Though the spot listings for both Brazilian and Peruvian quality materials stood still last week, their positions remained uneasy ones and some sources suggested further movement. However, the items stand at very low points now, and the purpose of further movement downward would be questionable. The Peruvian oil market, still standing as a tap for Brazilian production excesses, has been sinking lower and lower for some time. Though quality material out of Brazil has tended to carry that market, as a whole, on a higher level, the position continues weak. The developments that lie in the immediate future, at present, appear to hold nothing but negative movement. Attempts last year to place some controls on the production and shipping picture appear at this stage to have been futile.

Citronella—Both Ceylon and Formosan (Java-type) quality citronella oil worked their way lower on spot last week, dealers here reported. Ceylon moved down 2c. per pound to a range of 68c. to 90c. per pound while Formosan citronella oil dropped 5c. per pound to a range of 75c. to 85c. The movement in this oil prompted further softening in the related aromatic chemical markets, it was noted. At this juncture, no immediate leveling off is anticipated. The overabundance of supply, primarily Formosan oil, continues to plague all the houses in the market. The two factors that might favorably affect this market: stepped up demand or limitation of supply, remained absent from both the shipping and the domestic scene.

Ginger—This material stood relatively steady last week at recently reduced price levels, sources here reported. Two weeks ago the oil dropped 25c. per pound to its present range of $15 to $16 per pound. The shift at that time was the third of its kind in as many weeks. The material has been softening on spot for some time, having fallen away from a November quote of about $16.50 per pound. The situation has evolved from lack of demand on spot, it was said.

Grapefruit—This essential oil, along with most of the other citrus oils, continued to strengthen their spot position as the result of withering supply. The condition is attributed primarily to the two frosts that have struck the Florida source material growing area. The new range for grapefruit oil is $1.75 to $1.90 per pound or 15c. per pound less than was previously quoted.

Orange—This material has stiffened on spot once again, dealers here reported last week. The movement was attributed to the frosts that have done such damage to the Florida citrus orchards. Originally, when the damage was first reported, a number of dealers withdrew material from spot and listed it at $1 nominal. However, this price soon was dropped down to a more normal level. However, the second frost has brought the spot quote up again. The conditions, have of course, affected all areas of the market, and California material was advanced 15c. per pound last week. The market for most citrus material is expected to remain tight for some time.

Peppermint—This material in most grades continued easy on spot last week, dealers here have reported. However, no specific revisions downward were reported. The movement with some consistence has been a declining one ever since the early production estimates were first made in the fall of last year. Production of this material has been steadily on the ascent, while demand, though growing more swiftly than in most other oils, has been moving at a slower pace. This has made for a broadening market with an almost always ready supply. The one exception has been in that of high quality material where positions have sometimes been tight. The same picture, to a lesser degree, has been true of spearmint oil also over the past years. In both oils, the heavy deluge of oil on spot following the newcrop period, has made for extremely loose conditions. This position has stiffened, after a fashion, through the product year, showing its greatest strength during the months immediately preceding the harvest and distillation days.

Sandalwood—No further price movement was reported in this market last week. The material, though continuing soft on spot at recently reduced quotations, is moving a little better than before but has not been extricated from its previous position. No variation is anticipated in the immediate future, most dealers here conceded.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Total domestic production of this material during 1956 amounted to 1,398,000 pounds, according to the annual report for that year made by the Tariff Commission. Sales totalled 1,141,000

Essential Oils

pounds at a value of 1,272,000 at a unit value of $1.11 per pound.

Citronellol — Continuous softening tone in the source essential oils market has brought this material further down in listing on spot. The present quote, $3.10 to $3.40 per pound is 15c. per pound less than had been previously quoted. The material has been moving downward with some regularity, always with the price schedule keyed pretty much to the source oil condition. No strength is anticipated immediately in the citronella oil market and as a result the present situation of this aromatic chemical market may be expected to persist.

Geranyl Acetate — This material softened on spot again last week as the result of easing movement in the source essential oils market. The new spot quote is a range of $2.40 to $2.70 per pound or 15c. per pound less than had been previously quoted.

Linalool—Conditions in the bois de rose market forced this material down further on spot last week. This marks the second such movement in a month. The new spot quote for ex bois de rose material is a range of $4.35 to $4.65 per pound, or 20c. less than had been previously quoted while ex lignaloe material dropped to a $4.20 to $4.60 per pound range. No revision upward or even stabilization of the market is anticipated in the immediate future.

Propenyl guaethol — This vanilla-type flavoring and perfume material continues listed on spot at $24.50 to $27 per pound. It is used primarily in flavoring but also in soap and detergent compounds

Seeds and Spices

Nutmeg—This material sank further on spot last week, one source here has reported. Both East and West Indian qualities fell away from previous listings. The West Indian material dropped to $1.90 per pound or 5c. less than was previously quoted; East Indian whole nutmeg fell 3c. per pound to a $1.95 listing while the reconditioned material fell 5c. per pound to a $1.88 per pound spot quote.

Paprika—Spanish prices for this spice remained unchanged last week in the face of moderate demand, one spot dealer reported. Imports were not overly heavy, indicated that the trade as a whole was not accumulating inventories, the source suggested. Scattered interest was evident in the low priced qualities on spot.

Pepper—The market remained dull, and prices see-sawed inconclusively, one dealer here reported last week. Singapore's levels were about unchanged, and only occasionally did Indian cables appear competitively. It would seem that the market is undergoing another test of its strength. If India were to press for sales of its current crop at the present time prices would undoubtedly recede. However, India has appeared only as a reluctant seller during the past month. Over the years, and at much higher levels, India has demonstrated a number of times its ability to withhold the crop and market it carefully over the year. There are signs that the excess stocks of Singapore pepper have been whittled down to a more manageable level. A combination of these factors could bring about a strengthening of prices abroad.

Arrivals of white pepper have softened the spot market, one source here noted. However, despite this, shipment levels advanced last week, the source claimed. Local reserve stocks continued somewhat limited, with imports distributed on arrival at spot.

Continued pressure from Japan to sell Hontakas and Santakas caused the price of red pepper to decline again last week, one source here reported. Afloat and nearby parcels were finding a fair demand in that local stocks were somewhat limited, the source claimed.

Turmeric—Newcrop prices from India remained high last week, it was said, although they are slightly lower than a month ago. The size of the Alleppey crop will be established more definitely in the next month as it moves to shipping ports. Every indication points to a small crop. Prices on Madras Turmeric are very reasonable by comparison.

Jap Chemical Industry Reported Wary of Chinese

A Communist Chinese chemical industry mission has found definite coolness in Japan, it is reported.

Hou Teh-ping, the Chinese vice minister of chemical industries, said his country was interested in importing complete plants for production of synthetic chemicals.

Mr. Hou expressed regret over an air of reluctance he had sensed among some Japanese makers to open to inspection production facilities or technics.

OPD Forum

More on Container Leakage

Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:

In your issue of January 6th, you published a letter written by Livingston Keplinger, president of the Steel Shipping Container Institute, concerning your article of December 16th, under the heading: "Chemical Companies to Blame for Damage by Leakage, Unless High Court Helps Them Out."

Your article referred to a recent decision in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and your article correctly stated that pursuant to that decision, when a shipment of drums is tendered to a carrier for transit, the shipper is obligated by an absolute "implied warranty" that the container will not leak and cause damage to other shipments. We think this is bad law, and several paint, chemical and traffic associations have taken the same position.

Mr. Keplinger, instead of criticizing the decision, attempts to make capital of it by implying that this decision concerns itself with used or reconditioned drums only. The decision makes no such distinction. It flatly asserts that the shipper of any drum which leaks is responsible absolutely under the so-called "implied warranty."

The decision in question is without precedent in our legal history. Never before has any court held that a shipper is absolutely responsible for leakage under an implied warranty. Never before has any court held, as has this court, that in a shipper-carrier controversy, "the degree of care exercised by the defendant (the shipper) is irrelevant." Such a ruling relieves the carrier of his responsibility as an insurer, and shifts the responsibility, absolutely, to the shipper. This is contrary to all established law.

Mr. Keplinger, however, instead of using his best efforts to obtain a reversal of this decision which is harmful to all shippers of material in containers, tries to extol the virtues of new drums over reconditioned ones. He completely disregards the facts. In the past fifteen years hundreds of millions of reconditioned drums have been shipped in interstate commerce, and yet the number of drum failures in transit has been so insignificant an amount as not even to represent a minute fraction of 1 percent. This at least equals the record of new drums.

Mr. Keplinger concludes his letter to you by discussing a subject entirely foreign to the decision in question, or to the legal controversy involved. Mr. Keplinger is unhappy because the Bureau of Explosives is continuing to grant permission for the reuse of reconditioned drums for regulatory products. These permissions have been granted since 1941, and literally tens of millions of such reconditioned drums have been used since that year for the shipment of regulatory products, without any untoward incident.

Washington, D.C.

MORRIS HERSHSON,
President,
National Barrel & Drum Association

Eastman Chemical Sets Up Sales Area, Appoints Three

A reorganization of the field sales activities of the chemical division of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., New York, into three regional areas and the appointment of three regional sales managers was announced last week.

The three new regional managers are Robert H. Cannon, John H. Sanders and Decatur B. Campbell, Jr. The reorganization is expected to have its principal effect in the improvement of communications between the field sales staff and the company's headquarters in Kingsport, Tenn.

CCDA Meeting to Weigh Commercial Rubber Impact

The annual New York meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association will be held March 27 at the Statler hotel, New York, and will have as its theme, "The Commercial Impact of Synthetic Rubber."

This will be an open meeting to which non-members are invited. According to Dr. A. J. Dirksen, general program chairman of CCDA, well-known figures in the rubber industry here and abroad will speak.

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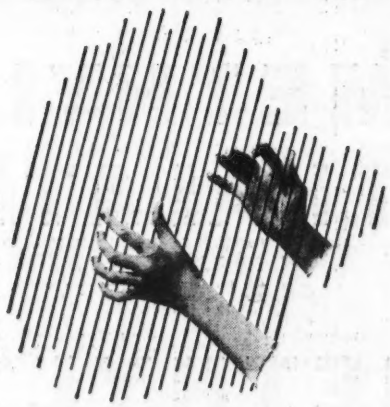

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Coatings Materials

The tone of the copper market settled last week following the announcement a week earlier of price reductions in copper oxide amounting to 1¾ cents per pound. Quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds were quoted at 41¼ cents per pound, for black, 41¼ cents for USN Type I red and 39¼ cents for Type II red. Further cutbacks in production, recently announced, may suffice to stem the downtrend in prices by bringing the world supply level into balance with demand, according to some observers.

Sources in the asbestos industry are a bit cautious in appraising market prospects for the current year. They are pointing out that automatic increases in mining operations will result in a supply build-up unless the general business picture recovers some of the ground lost in the past six months. However, there are many signs pointing to full recovery. Last week the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia posted another reduction in the discount rate, and it was expected that the other member banks would follow suit. Observers feel that in conjunction with previous moves, this action will pump enough money into the economy to revive the floundering industries. Asbestos makers are hoping that residential housing will be among the industries to benefit.

General market activity in coatings materials last week remained slow to moderate. Mica producers were looking forward to a good season in latex paints, as were makers of water dispersable colors, but current sales were restricted to incidental needs. In the natural resins market, prompt requirements accounted for nearly all reported sales. Movement of lead and zinc oxide was still comparatively slow, but improvement was soon expected. Suppliers of plasticizers and synthetic resins reported that business volume was normal for this time of the year.

Dealers reported a moderate volume of sales in last week's casein market. Argentine material for February delivery was quoted at 20¾ cents per pound, minimum one carlot New Zealand held unchanged at 25 cents per pound, same basis. Advices from Argentina gave indication of an adequate supply volume.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that no competitive bid program on rosin for export will be sponsored by the CCC while the 1957 redemption pool of the American Turpentine Producers' Association is in operation.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
101.49	101.49	100.31	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Price levels are steady to firm at 69½c. per pound for extra fine paste, 47c. for standard paste, $1.11½ for extra fine powder and 81½c. for standard powder. Right now sales are moderate to slow but seasonal improvement is expected shortly.

Antimony Oxide—Relatively slow sales are reported, with carlots quoted at 24½c. per pound and smaller shipments at 26c. These prices resulted from the 2½c. reduction that was posted on December 9.

Copper Oxide—Prices held steady last week at the lower levels posted a week earlier when a 2c. decline in copper metal was met by reductions of 1¾c. per pound in the oxides. Copper oxide in quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds is now quoted at 41¼c. per pound for black, 41¼c. for USN Type I and 39¼c. for USN Type II.

Observers note that quotations of copper and its derivatives are now only half of what they were a couple of years ago when the world market was booming. Further production cutbacks have been announced by major producers, and these may suffice to stem the downtrend in prices by bringing the supply picture into balance. Previous production cutbacks served only to slow down the price decline without arresting it.

Earth Colors—September imports of earth colors were reported at 99,209 pounds of crude sienna, 56,000 pounds of ground ochres, 11,243 pounds of Van Dyke brown, and 443,733 pounds of crude umbers.

Producers last week reported a seasonally moderate business volume. The outdoor paint market will, of course, be pretty dull until the weather changes. Production is in good balance with the current market.

Iron Oxide—The Department of Commerce reported imports of natural iron oxide at 935,984 pounds for September. Shipments included 800,161 pounds from Spain. Imports of synthetic iron oxide in September amounted to 1,731,495 pounds, including 201,600 pounds from Canada, 1,155,811 from West Germany and 374,084 from England.

Titanium Dioxide—Quotations have been steady for about a year and the outlook is for continued stability. Anatase is quoted at 25½c. per pound in carlots and 26½c. in smaller shipments, while rutile is 2c. per pound higher. The 30 percent grade of titanium pigment lists at 9⅜c. per pound in carlots and 9⅞c. per pound in smaller shipments.

According to a recent publication, exports of titanium pigments totaled 7,803,335 pounds in the month of October, of which 2,973,565 pounds were shipped to Canada. In the same month, 885,900 pounds of zinc oxide and 333,100 pounds of lithopone were exported.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Competent trade sources have estimated that shipments of crud Canadian asbestos were slightly higher last year than in 1956.

An asbestos trade publication noted last week that production of Canadian material is slated to expand this year, which means that unless business conditions improve, a supply buildup will result. However, there are many reasons to expect that during the year a recovery will take place in residential housing starts and other asbestos markets. According to one observer, if the economy fails to recover fully during the year, such failure will be the result of pessimistic sentiment rather than objective economic factors.

Currently, the replacement market for brake lining is holding to a good pace. 1957 sales were reportedly 11 percent better than the year before. The only real problem in this market, according to producers, is that of maintaining a workable profit margin.

Calcium Carbonate—Sales of whiting are reported seasonally slow. The paint trade account is due to pick up shortly. Supply for the coming season is rated adequate, and price levels are steady to firm.

Mica—Good demand from latex paint manufacturers is expected in the months ahead. Wallpaper, after falling out of favor with the buying public, is reported to be coming back into its own, although its share of the interior coatings market is not apt to reach its former level. All grades of mica are in sufficient supply for market needs, current and anticipated.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Actual sales volume was slow and confined to immediate requirements, but there was evidence that a good sales rate would develop as soon as the paint producing season begins in earnest. All quotations are unchanged from earlier listings. Copal materials are moving at 25c. to 27c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. for No. 3. Manila C sells at 34c. to 38c. per pound and DBB at 24c. to 27c.

Dammar Gum—Supply is reported adequate for current needs, and local dealers are ordering ample material for the season ahead. Prices are unchanged with Siam quoted at 35c. to 39c. per pound and Singapore grades at 41c. to 45c. for No. 1, 31¼c. to 34c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Prices at the Calcutta source market continue firm. Observers expect to

see local quotations advanced proportionally unless the source trend is reversed. Business volume here remains moderate and generally limited to prompt needs. Supply is in good balance.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week that during the first nine months of 1957, Argentine casein production dropped 14 percent under the same period of 1956 to 54.4 million pounds, while exports showed a six percent gain. This discrepancy was explained by the fact that nearly 5 million pounds of carryover stocks were eliminated during the period, so that on October 1, 1957, stocks totaled only 11.9 million, a drop of 41 percent from the total reported for the corresponding date of 1956.

Shipments during the first three quarters of 1957 totaled 57.8 million pounds, as compared with 54.3 million pounds during the same months of 1956, it was noted. The United States, Argentina's principal customer, took 57.8 million pounds, a 3.5 million-pound increase over 1956. While shipments to most other markets ran under the previous years' totals, exports to Italy amounted to 8.9 million pounds, more than double the January-September, 1956, exports to that country.

Naval Stores

Total seasonal production of gum naval stores fell to less than 7 percent of normal in December because of particularly low production in that month. According to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, output totaled 6,810 barrels of turpentine and 27,450 drums of rosin. As to turpentine, production for the season is running about even with last year's output, with sulfate turpentine slightly higher, steam and distilled turpentine running lower. CCC rosin stocks increased about 9,000 drums in December but free stocks dropped by that amount. Steam distilled rosin stocks, at 71,550 drums, were 2,560 drums lower than on November 30.

Pine Gum—For the week ended January 11, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum reported at $21.42, as compared with $21.76 the previous week and $24.87 a year ago. The volume of gum delivered to plants totaled 4,320 barrels, as against 7,640 the previous week and 4,700 a year ago. Average per barrel content consisted of 6.70 gallons of turpentine and 295.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows; WW, 0; WG, 0; N, 27; M, 41; and K and below, 32.

Rosin—The Department of Agriculture announced last week that no competitive bid program on rosin for export—through either cash sales or barter—will be sponsored by the Commodity Credit Corporation while the 1957 redemption pool of the American Turpentine Farmers' Association is in operation.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 17	Mon. Jan. 20	Tues. Jan. 21	Wed. Jan. 22	Thurs. Jan. 23
Drums—					
K	...	$7.57½	...	$7.61§	...
M	$7.60	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	7.65	$7.65
WG	...	...	...	...	8.06
Bags—					
G	7.40½	...	...	...	...
K	...	7.40½	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	7.62	...
WW	...	...	...	...	8.31

Tankcars (for week ended January 20)—
M or better, $7.175§

Sales, USDA
437* 160* No-Sales 240* 160*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.05; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 17	Mon. Jan. 20	Tues. Jan. 21	Wed. Jan. 22	Thurs. Jan. 23
Price	.5125	...	...	...	...
Sales	8,000¶	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ½ Or better.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible oils were stronger as a result of the signing of an agreement with Turkey for the purchase of 60,000 tons of vegetable oils under PL 480, also an agreement with Spain was ready to be signed for 110,000 tons of soybean oil. This stiffened the market for edible grades and quotations advanced temporarily for cottonseed and soybean oils and market closed unchanged. Corn oil was firmer and higher. Peanut oil was unchanged, but firm due to scarcity of stocks. Cottonseed foots were unsteady and lower.

Lack of buying for tallow and greases further unsettled the market. Prices were sligthly lower. Export business continued inactive. Lard was easier and lower.

Linseed oil was quotably unchanged, despite sharp decline in flaxseed. Trading in oil continued confined to actual needs. Tung oil was unsettled and available at lower levels in some directions. Oiticica oil also was weak and declined fractionally. Improved demand for Brazilian castor oil stiffened the tone of this market and trading was quite active for nearby and forward delivery. Offerings from Brazil were not as liberal as heretofore. Castor beans also were steady and seemed to have reached bottom, according to trade sources. Domestic castor oil was maintained at the recent decline of 1 cent per pound. Cod oil was lower and this increased demand for prompt shipment. Crude menhaden was quiet, but well held by producers. Refined fish oils moved in moderate volume at unchanged prices. Oilmeals were firmer under improved demand and reduced stocks. Cottonseed, linseed and soybean meals advanced 50 cents to $1 per ton.

In vegetable waxes, improved demand for carnauba fatty grades strengthened quotations and crude and refined were raised 1 cent per pound, while yellows were easier and off 2 cents for spot delivery. Crude beeswax was firmer at primary sources, but stocks here were available at the recent decline. Ouricury wax was scarce and recent sharp price advances have caused users to switch to carnauba.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Cod oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 25, 1957
102.74	102.27	102.00	121.17

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steadier tone prevailed for imported oil reflecting firmer Brazilian market. Trading in No. 1 was fairly active for nearby and later delivery at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Offers for shipment from Brazil were materially smaller. Domestic grades were unchanged and steady. Castor beans remained firm for shipment ranging from $105 to $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	390,000	2,600,000
Previous week	1,753,200	3,342,000
Corresponding week, 1957		2,310,000
Total this year	2,328,150	10,322,000
Corresponding period, 1957	2,715,600	9,126,000

Coconut—Crude was quiet, but steady. January shipment was quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, also 13¾c. for February. The New York market was maintained at 14⅝c., tankcars, prompt.

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1957 totaled 712,633 long tons, oil basis, slightly below the 714,505 tons shipped in 1956, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. While total shipments to Europe increased less than one percent, combined exports to the United States declined four percent from 1956. Copra exports in 1957 were up two percent from 1956, but coconut oil exports were down 13 percent.

Corn—Market was strong and fractionally higher. Crude was sold at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was raised to 19.48c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 24, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	531	17.36	16.82	16.85S
May	677	17.13	16.62	16.62S
July	226	16.86	16.38	16.42S
Sept.	90	15.78	15.32	15.32S
Oct.	6	15.10	15.00	15.00S

Total sales and switches, 1,530 contracts.

Cottonseed—Futures were irregular last week, reaching new highs early with the signing of an agreement with Turkey to buy 60,000 tons of vegetable oils under PL 480. Pending export business with Spain for 110,000 tons of soybean oil also helped to advance the market. The advance, however, was not sustained and prices dropped fractionally due to lower allied markets and liquidation which caught stop loss orders.

Consuming demand was reported slow. Refined salad was slightly higher with crude. Refined salad was quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was stronger with sales up to 15c. per pound, tankcars, Valley; 14½c. Waco and 14⅜c., Lubbock. The market closed unsteady and early gains were wiped out.

Export declarations for cottonseed oil for the week ended January 17 follow: Crude, 3,269,140 pounds; refined, 3,053,200 pounds and further processed, 3,835,950 pounds.

Linseed—Prices were unchanged for oil, despite lower flaxseed market. Trading was restricted to actual needs. Deliveries against current contracts continued in good volume. Raw oil was quoted at 15.1c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January-April and 15.3c., May-July.

Flaxseed—Market was easier, and declined 12c. per bushel. Trading was slow. Flaxseed crushed in December totaled 1,916,670 bushels bringing the total for the first five months of this season to 12,191,524 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reduced bids in the cash flaxseed market 12c. a bushel, reflecting extreme dullness in linseed oil sales. Weakening factor was the sale by CCC of over 100,000 bushels at the head of the lakes at $3.28½ f.o.b. Superior. Sale was to a single large operation on unrestricted basis. Bids in the Minneapolis cash market were reduced to $3.23 a bushel, nominally, with no to-arrive quoted. Agriculture Department report indicated that 8,827,000 bushels of flaxseed were on farms as of January 1, compared with 21,615,000 a year ago. Only 14 cars traded in Minneapolis spot market, to-arrive bookings totaling 10 cars and 8,150 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 244 cars, compared with 177 a year ago. Shipments were 46 cars, against 25 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	427,000	318,600	80,500
Since Sept. 1	11,931,750	14,572,000	1,171,750

Oiticica—Trading was spotty. Tankcars were lower and available at 17c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18½c. to 19c., depending upon quantity.

Olive—Buying interest slackened, following recent active trading for February through April shipment. Greek oil was maintained at $61 per 100 kilos used drums, c. and f. New York, February-March shipment and Tunisian at $64, same basis in new drums. Spanish oil for shipment in drums was still under embargo. Reports from Spain stated smaller new crop estimated at 300,000 tons, against production last season of 400,000 tons. Greek oil on spot was quoted at $2.55 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to

Oils, Fats and Waxes

quality. Spanish was scarce and nominal at $3 same basis.

Palm—Demand continued light, chiefly for actual needs. Drums were held at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were slightly easier and available at 12.65c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Offers of crude were limited and maintained at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was unchanged at 20¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Spotty demand prevailed for prompt needs. Tankcars were unchanged at 16½c. per pound, New York, delivery.

Soybean — Signing of an agreement with Turkey under PL 480 to purchase 60,000 tons of vegetable oils and pending agreement with Spain for 110,000 tons of soybean oil temporarily strengthened the market. Crude sold up to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur for January-March shipment but closed easier, with sales at 11½c. January and 11⅝c. March/April. Refined salad was unchanged at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Export soybean oil declarations for the week ended January 17 follow: Crude, 2,598,820 pounds; refined, 308,500 pounds and further processed, 144,850 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 24, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	6	11.79	11.72	11.52@11.60

Total sales, 6 contracts.

Tung—This market was still unsettled. Trading was slow and quotations ranged from 21¼c. to 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Drums quoted from 22¾c. to 23¼c. per pound, as to quantity. Domestic oil was nominal at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Market was strong and higher. Spot stocks ranged from 94c. to 99c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra — This market was unchanged and steady. Prompt shipment was held at $180 per ton, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slow demand continued to unsettle this market. Quotations were easy and slightly lower. Yellow grease was more or less nominal at 7⅝c. to 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and choice white, all hog, 8⅜c. to 8½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 11¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard export declarations totaled 10,491,790 pounds for the week ended January 17.

Oleo Oil—Trading was light and confined to actual needs. Extra was quoted at 17¾c. to 18c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was merely nominal around 15½c., drums, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tallow—With buying interest slow, the market was easy and slightly lower. Export inquiry continued quiet. Bleached fancy was sold at 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, was nominal at 7⅞c.; special, 7⅝c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis. Edible tallow was lower at 11¼c. to 11½c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Lower prices brought out good demand and sales of good volume was reported down to 9½c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Market became steadier and offers were not as liberal as heretofore. Stocks on spot were lower ranging from 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Buying interest was still quiet, but limited holdings of crude were maintained at 8¾c per pound, tankcars, works. Refined grades were inactive and unchanged. Light pressed was quoted at 11½c per pound, tankcars, New York

Whale—Great concern has been expressed, particularly in Norway, because there remained a surplus of approximately 100,000 metric tons of whale oil as the new season started on October 1. Of this carry-over, 30,000 tons were the property of Norway. Norwegian representatives have attempted to control the building of whaling ships and to set up more rigid international regulations, but the expansion of Japanese and Russian facilities have become a great source of worry. The Japanese have indicated a willingness to discuss the matter with the Norwegians, but they have acquired a South African expedition which increases their number of vessels to 68. So far the Russians have shown no interest in cooperating with the Norwegian proposal and are currently working on an enormous 45,000 ton whale oil refinery which will be ready to go in 1959. The British, Dutch, and Norwegians have approximately the same number of vessels as in the previous year.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner for immediate delivery. While volume of business was limited, the market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Animal fatty acids were maintained at former levels,

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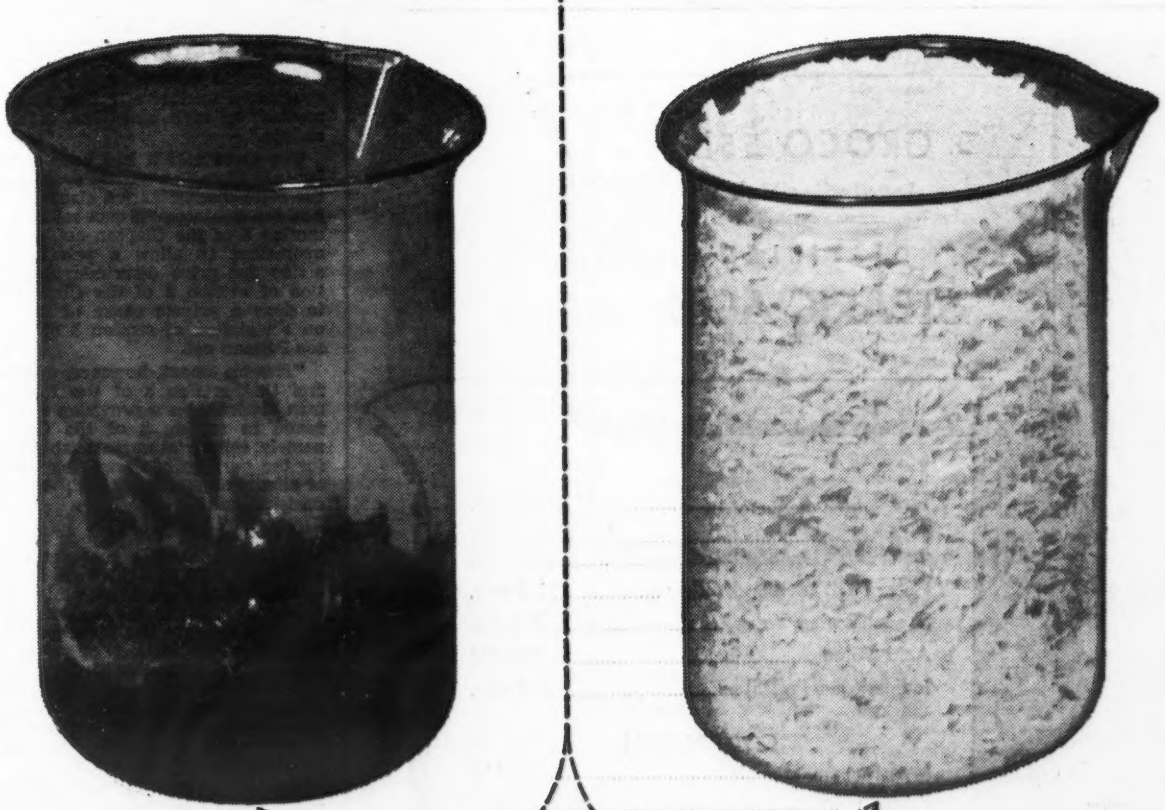

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

despite slight decline in the tallow market. Vegetable acids also were steady, reflecting the firmness of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—While trading was light and spotty, the market remained firm. Stocks were not liberal and well held. Meal, 41 percent ranged from $56 to $56.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $59, Alabama; $61 to $62, Georgia; $60, South Carolina; $61., North Carolina, February shipment.

Linseed Meal—Active demand and reduced stocks boosted prices $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Good demand for nearby, curtailed production and heavy withdrawals against standing contracts combined to imbue this market with strength. Meal for January shipment was $1 higher, while February advanced 50c. and March/April was unchanged. One large crusher has been out of linseed production for several weeks and others have scheduled shut-downs. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was at $47 for January shipment, and for February/March/April. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was $1 higher for nearby and unchanged on deferred at $53.50 for January and $54.50 for February/March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	13,680,000	13,500,000
Since Sept. 1	283,740,000	304,740,000

Peanut Meal—Stocks were limited and sufficient to take care of local demand. Old process was quoted at $53 per ton, sacked and solvent, $49, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia points.

Soybean Meal—This market continued to display strength in the face of heavy production, prices 50c. higher. Brisk feed business and indications that substantial quantities of meal were moving into export position were bolstering influences. Meal, 44 percent protein, ranged from $45 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Fair volume of business was indicated in vegetable waxes last week, chiefly for actual requirements. Trading was still spotty. Fatty grades of carnauba were stronger due to improved demand and firm prices of replacements from Brazil. No. 3 Ceara, crude was advanced 1c. to 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba to 73c. to 75c., same basis. Refined grades also were lifted 1c. per pound. Yellow was quiet and lower. No. 1, Ceara was reduced to $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, $1.31 to $1.33. Weakness of African crude beeswax has unsettled refined grades. Japan wax was easy on spot, while shipments from Japan were raised 1c. per pound, following active trading for forward delivery. Candelilla wax was quiet, but well held on spot. Ouricury was scarce and quiet on spot. Recent sharp advances have resulted in users switching to carnauba.

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Chemical Industry Will Spend $2.54 Million

—Continued from page 3

of chemical-producing facilities, according to MCA, generally are the same as those for other industries—availability of raw materials and labor, proximity to prime markets and adequate transportation.

Regionally, the west south central states—Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma—lead in total construction for the 1957-59 period with a collective total of $1,422,077,000.

The south Atlantic states—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—rank second with $688,400,000.

Third with $466,459,000 are the east north central states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Regions following are, in order, middle Atlantic, east south central, Pacific, mountain, west north central and New England. Construction not announced for specific areas accounts for $73,650,000.

General Organics Still No. 1

The 1957-59 estimated total investment in production facilities for general organic chemicals maintains the No. 1 position in the classification by category. Total for organics: $987,019,000.

General inorganics at $710,521,000 are in second place, followed by metals, $614,825,000; plastics and resins, $451,440,000; synthetic rubber, $297,780,000; petrochemicals, $242,415,000; fertilizer chemicals, $210,875,000; textile fibers, $161,000,000; laboratories, $107,215,000, and a miscellaneous group, $62,350,000.

The miscellaneous group covers expenditures difficult to classify in a more specific category, as well as confidential data from other categories. Only those fibers produced by chemical synthesis are included in the textile fibers grouping. Products produced for chemical use from petroleum and natural gas comprise the petrochemicals category.

MCA says that its metals category has been broadened in this survey to include production facilities for all ferroalloys and other special metals. Reason: all are refined or modified by regular chemical processes, to a great extent by chemical-producing firms.

New Metals Now Included

These metals include zirconium, titanium, niobium (columbium), boron, tantalum, vanadium, beryllium, uranium, alumina and mercury. Excluded, for example, are copper, magnesium, aluminum, lead and zinc.

Considered by MCA as particularly significant is the estimated investment in research laboratory facilities. The three-year figure of $107,215,000 includes $31,220,000 for completed construction, $67,870,000 for under construction and $8,125,000 for planned construction.

The chemical industry's total research expenditure, including operating and maintenance costs; currently is estimated at approximately $500 million a year.

The chemical industry, long credited with the highest growth rate for major manufacturing industries, early in 1957 moved into No. 3 asset position for all manufacturing. Total assets today: $19.6 billion.

For twelve consecutive years, MCA points out, chemicals and allied products—as they are listed in federal reports—have averaged a total capital investment for new plant and equipment of more than $1 billion annually.

Sellers Rights

—Continued from page 5

trade practices: (1) general price discriminations, (2) geographical price discriminations, and (3) selling "at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor."

The supreme court said that the important thing to note is that this section, in contrast with section 1 of the Robinson-Patman act, does not on its face amend the Clayton act. Further, section 3 contains only penal sanctions for violation of its provisions, it was added, and "in the absence of a clear expressing of congressional intent to the contrary, these sanctions should under familiar principles be considered exclusive, rather than supplemented by civil sanctions of a distinct statute."

The court said it had been argued that because there is a partial overlap between the price discrimination clauses of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman act and those of section 2 of the Clayton act, it would be anomalous to allow a private cause of action for price discrimination in violation of section 2 of the Clayton act but to deny a private cause of action based on a violation of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman act.

"This argument, however, overlooks the fact that section 3 of the Robinson-Patman act includes a provision which is not found in section 2 of the Clayton act, namely, selling 'at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor'," the majority decision said.

'Not Idle Conjecture'

"It is not an idle conjecture that the possibility of abuse inherent in a private cause of action based upon this vague provision was among the factors which led congress to leave the enforcement of the provisions of section 3 solely in the hands of public authorities, except to the extent that violation of any of its provisions also constituted a violation of section 2 of the Clayton act, and as such were subject to private redress under sections 4 and 16 of that act.

"In any event, in the absence of a much clearer indication of congressional intent than its present in these statutory provisions and their legislative history, we should not read the Robinson-Patman act as subjecting violations of the 'unreasonably low prices' provisions of section 3 to the private remedies given by the Clayton act."

Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 4

mal and vegetable products" have been set for March 4.

The work being done by the commission is the first attempt ever made at modernization of the tariff schedules since enactment of the tariff act of 1930. Each of the industries, including the chemical industry, have joined in the work, the results of which are just now being announced.

In place of the fifteen separate schedules of the 1930 law, the plan now being proposed by the commission is to reduce the schedules to a total of eight by enlarging the scope of the schedules and through transfers of items from one to another. The schedules are then broken down into parts or related groupings.

The chemical schedule, under the proposed new arrangement of the tariffs, would become schedule 4 instead of the present schedule 1, and its title would be changed from "chemicals, oils and paints" to "chemicals and related products."

The schedule would have thirteen parts or headings, with subgroups for most of them. The chemical items subject to import duties would be grouped as follows:

Schedule 4.—Chemicals and Related Products

Part — *Heading*

1. Benzenoid Chemicals and Products
   - A. Organic chemical crudes
   - B. Industrial organic chemicals
   - C. Finished organic chemical products
2. Basic Chemicals
   - A. Chemical elements
   - B. Inorganic acids
   - C. Inorganic compounds
   - D. Organic compounds
3. Drugs and Related Products
   - A. Natural drugs, crude or advanced
   - B. Alkaloids, antibiotics, barbiturates, hormones, vitamins, and other drugs and related products
   - C. Other drugs
4. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials; Rubber
   - A. Synthetic resins and plastics materials
   - B. Rubber
5. Flavoring Extracts; Essential Oils
   - A. Flavoring extracts, and fruit flavors, essences, esters, and oils
   - B. Essential oils
6. Glue, Gelatin, and Related Products
7. Aromatic or Odoriferous Substances; Perfumery, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations
   - A. Aromatic and odoriferous substances
   - B. Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations
8. Surface-Active Agents; Soaps and Synthetic Detergents
   - A. Surface-active agents
   - B. Soap and synthetic detergents
9. Dyeing and Tanning Materials; Pigments and Pigment-Like Materials; Inks, Paints, and Related Products
   - A. Dyeing and tanning materials
   - B. Pigments and pigment-like materials
   - C. Inks, paints, and related products
10. Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Products derived therefrom
11. Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials
12. Explosives
13. Camphor, Chars and Carbons, Fatty Compounds, Isotopes,, Pitch, Waxes, and Miscellaneous Products

Paper Group Names Brew

W. Kenneth Brew has been appointed assistant executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association. He succeeds Robert E. O'Connor, who was recently promoted to executive secretary, following the death of E. W. Tinker.

EPOXY SALES MANAGER: Morton M. Gruber, named sales manager of epoxy coating resins by Ciba Company, New York.

Glycerine-Chemical

—*Continued from page 3*

minds in producing companies, as well as outside, the thought that the technological future of glycerine has only begun.

Mr. Pattison predicts that glycerine consumption will do better—relative to general industrial business—in 1958 than in 1957.

Looking at end-use technology, he makes the following points:

- Glycerine used in alkyd resins, the "swing-factor" in demand, should stay the same—about 70 million pounds.
- Dynamite and explosive use can be expected to decline, since there is increasing acceptance of glycols in dynamite, and use of ammonium nitrate in place of nitroglycerine. During 1957, military use of glycerine declined, although there is some hope for restricted uses in ordnance in the future.
- Humectant use has risen from 30 million pounds annually in 1950 to 35 million pounds in 1957. A higher figure can be expected this year.
- Cellophane production has shown good growth in 1957, and glycerine has held its own against many proposed substitutes. A 30 million pound market can be expected.
- Toilet goods and drugs consumption of glycerine in 1950, estimated at 24 million pounds, now is estimated at 30 million pounds.
- Mono- and di-glyceride production output should account for some 6 million pounds of glycerine, with a vigorous growth trend in prospect.
- Miscellaneous uses, including use as a parchment paper humectant, in cork crowns for bottle caps, printers' supplies, specialty chemicals, textile dyeing assistants and the like, figure out about 40 million pounds.

State of Industry Research

Noting the diversification of interests among producers of glycerine, Mr. Pattison discusses methods of approach to development problems.

"It is important to note," he says, "that the development interests of those producing glycerine from propylene are not simply focused on glycerine as such, but on the entire chain of intermediate and precursor chemicals.

"Shell Chemical Company, New York, for example, has been concerned with epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins. They have announced that, with the completion of facilities for the acrolein route to glycerine, more allyl chloride will be released for epoxys, allyl amines and other derivatives.

"Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced a hydroxy propylglycerine plasticizer and stressed other developments in the polymer and resin field.

"Large-scale availability of acrolein, expected as a result of Shell's hydrogen peroxide-acrolein route to glycerine, suggests that some products which in the technical literature are called "glycerine derivatives" but have never been commercially manufactured may be available as acrolein derivatives in the future.

"While interest in glycerine as such is common, exploration of derivatives of glycerine's precursor chemicals necessarily calls for an individual, rather than a cooperative program," Mr. Pattison says, "as the character and cost of these precursors differ with each process.

"If such research suggests some development which will justify additional capital investment—particularly if it leads to a profitable specialty—the chemical producer himself may be alert to move in this direction," he points out.

Coatings to Improve

—*Continued from page 3*

influx of various other polymers? Mr. Sayre has the following to say:

"A few years ago, it was thought that rubber latex paints might completely eliminate the flat interior wall alkyd. However, these alkyds have made a strong comeback.

"This seems fitting since these alkyd paints are definitely more durable, washable, more economical, have fine brushability, are now certainly as odorless; moreover with new brush cleaners available, brush washing is a diminishing problem."

Alkyds in Primers

Regarding use of alkyds as primers, Mr. Sayre says: "The use of alkyds has been adversely affected by increased use of more expensive epoxies as primers.

"Initially," epoxies were found most useful under the high melamine finishes. On the basis of economics, alkyds suitable as undercoats for these finishes have now developed and it is believed that increased usage of these resins may be developed.

For the surface coatings resins industry in general, Mr. Sayre points out that use reached 830 million pounds in 1957. The alkyd total, he says, was approximately 435 million pounds in 1957, slightly better than in 1956.

"If the alkyds lost some volume in metal coatings," he feels, "they are believed to have made a comeback in the flat wall paint field.

"In addition, from published government figures, it appears that melamine resins, vinyls, acrylics and epoxies were up, but that styrene types were lower.

"There has been some evidence that total synthetic resins used per gallon of finish could have trended slightly lower," Mr. Sayre finds. He explains that this may be due to an increasing use of oils and to a greater consumption of some pigments, such as titanium oxide.

Progress in Automotive Finishes

In the field of automotive finishes, Mr. Sayre states that in 1956, two interesting automotive finishes were broadly tested; one was a high-melamine content alkyd, the other an acrylic metallic.

"It has been said," he points out, "that the adhension and durability of alkyds are functions of the polar carboxyl groups of the phthalic anhydride molecule itself.

"Both of the above coatings probably draw these characteristics from phthalic anhydride, in the case of the acrylic resin from the phthalic anhydride ester employed.

"The intense interest in the brilliant colors obtainable with metallics has spurred the use of acrylics and high melamine-content alkyds in an effort to please the consumer.

"With acrylics, less waxing and polishing is required to maintain the appearance of the car than with older coatings. Although the new acrylic finishes have not yet fully replaced nitrocellulose lacquers, increasing usage as an automotive finish is seen in the years ahead."

Mr. Sayre says that "possibly earning its spurs for refrigerator finishes, the high melamine-content alkyd has been hopped up with even more melamine and has revived growing attention as an alternative coating to the automotive acrylic.

"Work remains to be done," he says, "with the melamines in improving their luster so that they will be comparable to acrylics without a corresponding sacrifice in solids content."

Vinyl Stearates Role Seen

—*Continued from page 3*

which it will have to compete, he said, are dibutyl maleate, dibutyl fumarate, ethylhexyl acrylate, stearyl methacrylate, vinyl 2-ethylhexoate and perhaps, the lower molecular weight vinyl and acrylic esters.

Thus, Mr. McFarlin pointed out to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers in New York last week, for some applications vinyl stearate's high cost—65 cents a pound—will be counterbalanced by the smaller quantity needed.

Furthermore, he contended that vinyl stearate can, in many cases, give a material special properties in addition to plasticity. As examples, he cited:

"Excellent resistance to water spotting in vinyl acetate films and the absence of toxicity in coatings used in contact with food products."

In summing up, Mr. McFarlin said that Air Reduction will have to seek out areas where vinyl stearate "will do either a better job or a cheaper job, or both."

Because of its high price, he concluded, the company recognizes that these uses "are likely to be rather specialized."

Hydrogen Sulfide

—*Continued from page 3*

gineer and equip an automatic plant to produce sixty tons per day of liquid hydrogen sulfide for its ore-concentrating facilities at Moa Bay, Oriente, Cuba. Girdler said that this, the first large-scale hydrogen sulfide plant ever used in ore processing, will be part of an unusual process developed by Cuban American to produce defense-critical nickel from limonite ore.

The National Cylinder Gas Division is also engineering a plant to produce 1.5 million cubic feet of hydrogen per day as raw material for the hydrogen sulfide plant, and will provide storage facilities for hydrogen sulfide and for the liquid butane which will be raw material for the steam - hydrocarbon process hydrogen plant.

Cuban American's nickel refinery will be at Port Nickel, La., near New Orleans. Its capacity will be 50 million pounds a year of nickel and 4,400,000 pounds a year of cobalt when production begins in mid-1959. Limonite ore averaging 1.35 percent nickel and 0.14 percent cobalt will be mined near the Cuban plant at Moa Bay, where the ore will be concentrated by chemical means to produce a nickel-cobalt sulfide, to be shipped to the Port Nickel refinery.

A vessel will shuttle between the two sites, carrying sulfur and liquid butane to Cuba as raw material for the hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide plants being engineered by the division, and returning to Louisiana with the nickel-cobalt concentrate.

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FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36"x36", 34 Rubber Covered Frames, 1-½" Thick, Closed
HARDINGE BALL MILL—4-½'x16', 25 H.P.
HOMOGENIZER—Gaulin, S.S. 500 GPH.
KNEADER—Day, 2-½ Gal. Jack. Vac. 5 H.P.
PFAUDLER KETTLE—G/L. Jack. 300 Gal.
SIFTER—Patterson, 2 Deck, 40"x60", 2 H.P.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave., Clark, N. J. • Tel. FUlton 1-1103-4

CHOICE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

2—Lightnin 7½ H.P. Agitators 100 rpm.
1—Buffalo 24" x 36" Vac. Impregnator.
1—Fletcher 30" S.S. Sus. Style Extractor.
1—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractor.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exchanger 1483 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S.S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Devine Vac. 6 Shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
2—Devine Vac. 20 Shelf Dryer 59" x 78".
3—Sparkler Rubber Lined Filters 2 to 91.8 sq. ft.
5—Filter Presses 24" and 30"—C.D. and O.D.
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 SI and 2 TH.
7—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 6—30 gals.
3—Pony Mixers—15-40 & 50 gallons.
2—Day #71 Robail Sifters, S.S.
1—72" S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
2—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machines.
5—Stainless Tanks 300 to 1200 gals.

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TAlbot 4-2050

CRUSHERS, JAW—2½x6 (lab), 9x15 Climax, 15x24 Traylor.
MILLS, HAMMER—7½ HP Quaker City—25 HP Williams AKB—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100, 150 HP Jeffrey.
MILLS, PEBBLE—18"x27", 60"x48", 6'x5', 6'x8', 4½'x8", 7'x22", 7'x48" Hardinge Conical.
MILLS, BALL—3'x8", 6'x36", 8'x48", Hardinge Conical.
SCREENS, 3x5 (1), 3x10 (2), 4x10 (1) Tyler Hammer—40x84 double Roball, 40x84 Triple Rotex.
FEEDERS, FMO, F11, F21, Syntron—Apron 40"x8', Hardinge "B" constant weight.
MIXERS, Lab Cone Blenders—16c.f. Twin Shell Paterson Kelly—5c.f. and 9c.f. Lancasters, Muller type.
ROTARY DRYERS—24"x20', 36"x25', 44"x 25', 60"x45', (new), 80"x60' with automatic controls/dust collecting system.
BAG PACKERS, St. Regis 100LS (unused), 105FV single spout for 25/50/100# bags.
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1—Package Machinery Transwrap Model B, Auger Feed, Electric Eye.
8—Scandia Model SFS6F high speed automatic Wrappers with Electric Eyes.
4—Ceco Model 40-9½-CG Automatic Adjustable Cartoning Units. Also Model TT.
2—Hayssen Model 7-17 Box Wrappers.
1—Pneumatic Scale Rotary Carton Top Sealing Unit.
1—Ceco Model A 3901-12 Cartoning Machine with compression unit.
1—Schroeder Corrugated Carton Sealer.
2—George H. Fry Bag Heat Sealers, Model CBS.
1—Amsco Sealer.
4—Stokes & Smith Model G1 and G2 Auger Powder Fillers.
2—Mateer Powder Fillers, Model 31-A
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary Bottle Filler.
1—Benjamin Betner Bag Closing Machine, Model 104.
1—Stokes & Smith Box Sealer.
6—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuters, Model D-6, also Model D-3.
4—J. H. Day size G, 1500 lb. Ribbon type Powder Mixer with split spiral type Agitator, center discharge, air operated.
2—Rietz Disintegrators. 1—Enterprise Foundry Disintegrator. 1—Entoleter. 2— Lee 60 gal. Stainless Steel Kettles. Shriver Filter Press. Bottle Scrambling Machine. Stainless Steel Work Tables, and other misc. equipment.

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1—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
1—750 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Vacuum Reactors with Column, Condenser, and electric heating elements for oil jacket.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined, agitated, jacketed, Reactor.
1—350 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
6—2,000 gal. 7'x7' Stainless Steel Tanks with agitators (2 with coils.)
1—Stainless Steel Evaporator 1,000 gal. with condenser.
2—Oliver, Stainless Steel vertical Pressure Filters 50 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler 18D12 Stainless Steel Pressure Filter.
4—Stainless Steel Vacuum Stills 25, 50 and 150 gal.
12—Independent 36", 30" and 24" Wood Plate & Frame Filters.
4—Proctor & Schwartz atmospheric steam heat Tray Dryers each with 68—19"x30" stainless steel trays.
2—Hercules centerslung 40" rubber covered Centrifugals with 7½ HP explosion proof motors.
10—U. S. Stoneware and General Ceramics Suction Filters 3'x3'.
10—Worthite Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3" with XP motors
10—Cypress 7'x8', 2,000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitators.
15—Stainless Steel and glass lined Tanks & Kettles from 250 to 500 gals.
Miscellaneous Stainless Steel Piping, Valves, Fittings.

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1—Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator, 12,975 sq. ft.
1—Arnold 6' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator, 325 sq. ft.
1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42"x120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Louisville 6'x50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, reducer and 25 HP motor.
1—Bird 36"x50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/7½HP, 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motors.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.
1—2000 gal. 304 S.S. vertical, agitated, jacketed Tank.
1—5500 gal. rubber lined 10'x9' vertical Tank.
1—10,000 Gal. Aluminum 10'x16' horizontal Tank.

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STOCK ITEMS

1—1,000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S. S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S. S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9'x7'.
1—9,400 gal. 316 S. S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
4—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight 60 HP motors, New 1953.
1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades.

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705-24 Roto-Louvre dryer with aero-fin coils, blowers and controls
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers and controls
6'x10' Rotary Vac. Drum Dryer, chrome plated with accessories
4'x30' Ruggles Cole model XH2 Rotary Dryer
5'x30' Buflovak Rotary Vac. Dryer
8'6"x50' Allis Chalmers Kiln
14"x30" J. H. Day 3-Roll Mill High Speed 25 H.P. (3)
Pebble Mills 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'6"x4', 3'x3', Patterson & Abbe MD
500 gal. Glasscote Glass lined jacketed agitated Reactor
2350 gal. St. Steel Closed Tank
30" Fletcher St. Steel Susp. Cent.
40" Bird St. Steel Susp. Centrifuge
24"x54' Steel column 30 tray 268 psi
275 sq. ft. condenser St. Steel Tubes
24"x20' Swenson Crystallizers (3)
Sweetland Filter #10 27 leaves
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2)
3'x6' double deck St. Steel Screen
50"x14'6" Pug Mill W. 60 HP Motor

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DRYERS AND KILNS
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 atmos. Drum Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc Filters 12¼" dia.

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300, 100 & 50 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U.S. 1½ HP Colloid Mill.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton 5T single punch Preform Machine.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
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Fillers Powder & Liquid. Labelers.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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10—Pfaudler Model R Reactors, 1000 gallon
8—Karbate #240A Heat Exchangers, shell & tube
2—Double Ribbon Mixers, 60 cubic feet
1—Tyler 4' x 5' Hummer-Screen
3—Pfaudler 1500 gal Agitated, jackted Tanks
1—11' dia x 15' Stainless Steel Tank
1—Komarek-Greaves 15 TPH Briquetting Press
1—Traylor 8' x 60' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell
1—8' x 16' Rotary Dryer or Cooler, ½" shl.
2—Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 207-10, 310-16
2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rot. Steam Dryers
5—4' x 30' Beaird Dryers, Mtrs & drvs
1—42" x 90" Double Drum Dryer, Buflovak
1—Fitzpatrick Medel D Comminuting machine
1—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminuting machine
4—Jeffrey Vib. Conveyors, #3MC-8" 9' long
1—Raymond 3 Roller High Side, Cone Separator
1—Williams 4 Roll High Side Whizzer Separ.
1—Elmco 8' x 8' Rot. Cont. Filter, Complete
1—Oliver 8' x 10' Cont. Vac. Precoat Filter
1—Sweetland #2 Filter, 9 bet lvs 4" centers
2—A T & M 42" susp perf basket Centrifuges
1—Tolhurst 32" rubber perf bas Centrifuge
1—Day 100 gal double sigma Mixer, Stainless
1—Readco 25 gal dbl arm Sigma jcktd Mixers
1—Baker-Perkins Sigma Mixer, 33 x 37' x 30"
2—Rietz RD-18 Disintegrators, 75 HP motors
4—Adm. Brass Condensers, 62,320,592,760 sq. ft

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PRIME PROCESS EQUIPMENT
3—Groen 150 gal. st. st. kettles, Dbl. Motion Agitators.
1—Sharples #AS-16 Super Centrifugal, st. st.
1—#2DH Mikro, st. st.
2—Bird 24" x 38" Contin. Centrifugals, steel or monel.
1—Link-Belt #310-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Std.-Knapp #429 T & B Case Gluer.
1—100 gal. st. st. Reactor, ASME 75# jacket, Vac. internal.

CONDENSERS & EXCHANGERS
3—1070 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Tubular Exchangers, ASME, 150#.
3—Admiralty tubes, steel shell & heads, 595 & 910 sq. ft.
3—Stainless Steel Coil Condensers—40 sq. ft. & 55 sq. ft.
12—Stainless Steel Shell & Tube—55, 135, 183, 200, 250, 375, 425, 1070 sq. ft.
20—Copper Shell & Tube—45, 95, 108, 185, 275, 375, 430, 525, 660, 685 sq. ft.

COLUMNS
2—Copper Beer Still; 48" dia. x 20 plate, 30" dia. x 18 pl.
2—Aluminum, Bubble Cap: 36" dia. x 45 plate.
10—Copper, Bubble Cap: 24" dia. x 11 plate; 30" dia. vert. pl.; 36" dia. x 20 plate; (2) 42" dia. x 20 plate; 42" dia. x 40 plate; 48" dia. x 20 plate; 48" dia. x 24 plates; 54" dia. x 12 plate.
4—Copper, Tunnel Cap: 24" dia. x 30 plate; 36" dia. x 27 plates; 36" dia. x 39 plate; 36" dia. x 59 plate.
3—Stainless Steel, packed type: 8" dia. x 26' T347; 14" dia. x 25' T304; 24" dia. x 27' T304.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Plate Spray Type, 30" dia. x 41 plate T304.
3—Stainless Steel Perforated Plate, 42" dia. x 18 plate, T316 plates, steel shell.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Section T347, 48" dia.—6 plates.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap, 64" dia. x 13 plate, T400 series.

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11—Pfaudler Series R Glass-lined Jacketed Kettles, 1,000 gals.

2—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 and 300 gallons.

2—Glascote 150 gallon Glass-lined Jacketed Stills, complete with Glass-lined Condensers and Glass-lined Receivers.

1—Nickel 1,000 gallon Jacketed Kettle.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1,600 gallon with agitator and drive, 150# jacket, 600# internal.

5—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 2,000 gallons each.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel 3' x 3' String Filter (New).

1—AT&M 42" Type 347 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, plow and motor.

1—Tolhurst 32" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, with perforate basket, plow and motor.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2.

1—Merco Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Type B9, with 50 HP motor, Complete.

1—Patterson Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer 50 gallons.

1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer with Compression Cover, 2¼ working capacity.

1—Baker Perkins 10 gallons Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer with Compression Cover, Complete.

1—Readco Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 25 gallon capacity.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins 150 gallon Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, complete with 60 HP motor and drive.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 400 gallon capacity.

1—Banbury #0 Midget Mixer.

1—Gedge Gray Stainless Steel Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 65 cu. ft.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactor, 50 gallons, with agitator and drive, Complete.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender, 40 cu. ft.

2—Sprout Waldron Type 316 Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 30 cu. ft.

2—Patterson Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Shell Blenders, 5 cu. ft. each, with motors, complete.

2—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blenders, 4.7 and 12.4 cu. ft.

1—Richmond Engineers Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Williams Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 3' x 20'.

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 8' x 45'.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 42" x 120".

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Dryer, 12" x 18".

2—Williams Type 316 Stainless Steel Hammer Mills, 8½" x 30".

2—Orville Simpson #12 Rotex Screens.

10—Pfaudler Glass-lined Vacuum Receivers, 1,000 gallons.

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1—International Ball Mill, Porcelain Lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60".
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6" x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
1—⌀316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17"x27" I.D.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Steam Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell ⌀2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3 roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—⌀10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.

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Stokes rotary vacuum dryers 18 x 42", 2½ x 8'.

Buflovak stainless jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 2 x 4'.

Blaw Knox 20 x 48" flaker, single drum.

Alsop stainless 6", 160 sq. in. and 12", 1,600 sq. in. filters.

Stripper column, stainless, 24" x 18', 100# pressure.

Fitzpatrick mills models K, D and J, stainless.

Buffalo 32 x 52" double drum dryer.

Bird suspended centrifuge, 40" solid steel basket, 50 HP.

Rotex sifters 60 x 84", 40 x 84", 20 x 37", single and double deck.

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Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined 92 sq. ft. filters.

Stainless Condenser 180 sq. ft.

Stokes 18 shelf vacuum dryer 40 x 44.

Sperry 24 x 24" Everdur filter press.

Bird Young stainless 1½ x 1' rotary vacuum filter.

Karbate condenser, 211 sq. ft., 18 x 11".

Sperry 42 x 42" iron filter press.

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American Sterilizers upto 36" x 42" x 84".
Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10'.
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Double Drum Dryers from 28" x 60" to 42"x 100".
Gen. American Twin Drum Dryer 42" x 10'.
V. D. Anderson "RB" Expeller; 25 HP Motor.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills; 54" x 42".
National 2½" Extruder.
Patterson, Abbe and International Pebble Mills from 36" x 42" up to 8' x 8'.
J. H. Day Cincinnatus 300 Gal. Stainless Jacketed Heavy Duty Dbl. Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jktd. Mixers in Stainless or Mild Steel; 100-300 Gal.

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For Sale: 24" x 36", 32" x 120", 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers; Four stainless sanitary shell and tube Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; Double Effect Evaporator having 1,133 sq. ft., stainless type 316; 1,000 gal. S.S. sanitary Tank. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

Fort Pitt Brewery closed—Write for complete illustrated booklet on modern equipment in Pittsburgh brewery recently closed, including one-piece glass enamel lined tanks, stainless filtration, air compressors, glass-lined and wood tanks; over $3,550,000 worth of practically new machinery for sale—Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.

Tablet Presses—One 16 punch single rotary, one 32 punch double rotary Stokes motorized, good condition. Approximately 20 sets steel punches and dies. No dealers. Pioneer Chemical Co., 36-41 Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, New York—STillwell 6-0420.

Stainless Valves—Three 2" Type 304 stainless gate valves, flanged type, brand new, never used, price $75 each, immediate delivery. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

For Sale—4 500-gal. stainless tanks with stands; also 1 100-gal., 1 150-gal., 2 1000-gal., and 2 1275-gal. each stainless mixing tanks, with agitators, AC motors, covers, etc., like new. Buy one or all, subject to prior sale. OPD 488.

Stokes Vacuum Dryer 45"x51"x69", 18 shelves 40"x44" Devine Vacuum Dryer 40"x48"x52", 6 shelves 39"x42" Good condition. Call New Jersey, PRescott 3-3900.

For Sale—Niagara 45 sq. ft. diatomaceous earth filter, never used. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

For Sale—Shriver 36" sq. 2-eyed, open-delivery, 33 chamber, filush plate, plain-type filter press, frames 1" thick, practically new, immediate delivery. OPD 487.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—Nash Hytor vacuum pump, size 3-60, complete with Continental 15 HP AC motor, immediate delivery. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

For Sale—Visit Plant to Inspect Surplus Modern Chemical Equipment now installed at Longhorn Tin Smelter, Texas City, Texas, Phone 5-4411. Includes 18 Rubber Lined Steel Tanks each 18,400 gallons on three Steel Barges; 12' dia. Spherical Rotating Digesters or Blenders; 48" rubber covered suspended Centrifugals; Link Belt Rotolouvre Dryers #502-20 #705-24; two 11'3" Swenson Continuous Vacuum Crystallizers rubber lined; Maurice Knight Cooling, Scrubbing and Absorption Plant; Rotary Kilns; 100,000 gallons Tower Tank; six Thickeners; Pressure Blowers; Boilers. Hundreds other items. Quotations and detailed bulletin from Wm. T. Hand Equipment Co., Box 231, Manhasset, New York. MAnhasset 7-1134.

Red Top Brewery—Ohio brewery ceased operations November; immediate delivery on Pfaudler one-piece glass enamel lined tanks, like new; Klein diatomaceous earth filters; stainless Barry-Wehmiller Vortex heat exchangers; B & W Boilers; APV Paraflow stainless heat exchangers; I-R air compressors; copper kettles, cookers; conveyors, packaging equipment. Inspection invited. Write for free illustrated booklet to: Chas S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

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Wanted—to buy, or rent with option to buy: used 6"x12" two roll Lacquer Chip, plastic or rubber mill with explosion-proof drive, starter and push button. OPD 489.

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Cosmetic Industry Buyers Elect Jaeger President

William L. Jaeger, of Park & Tilford, has been elected president of the Cosmetic Industry Buyers' & Suppliers' Association of New York (CIBS).

Other new officers are: First vice-president, John Duncan, Hazel-Atlas Glass Division of Continental Can Company; second vice-president, Lamson Scovill, Scovill Manufacturing Company; treasurer, Eugene C. Roberts, Lanvin-Parfums, Inc., and recording secretary, Jay Stephens, Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc.

Frank Pond, Dominion Products, Inc., was elected constitution committee chairman, and the following were chosen directors: J. William Voit, George Lueders & Co.; James E. Beyer, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, and George A. Kaempkes, Pacquin, Inc.

Soapers Are Told

—Continued from page 7

have the capacity to reason from observed facts to a planned course of action."

The fourth point, Mr. Ericsson said, is a professional attitude. "The professional attitude recognizes the duties and responsibilities of the selling function. It recognizes these things by taking the greatest pains to prepare for both the daily job and the long-range aspects of selling as a career."

Mr. Ericsson said the employer must provide an adequate climate and suggested the employer ask himself these questions:

- "Are you making a conscious effort to use all the people in your business in the best possible way?
- "Can your people talk to each other freely and are you a good and thoughtful listener?
- "Are you encouraging and getting intellectual curiosity in your organization?
- "Are you basing your decisions on facts?
- "Do you the owner or general manager, know where your business is going? Do you have a plan?"

'Creative Process'

Dr. Maurice J. Kelley, director of the industrial specialties laboratories of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., presented a paper on "Understanding the Creative Process."

He said, "Creativity is the ability to construct new combinations of thoughts or things; to produce something new and different. Creative results require creative ideas. Everyone agrees that creativity is the source of man's material welfare and of civilization's progress. Creativity is not only for the scientist, but is just as necessary in the arts, in business and industry, in teaching, in the home and everyday life, and in government.

"The subject of creativity has received extraordinary publicity in trade and business publications during the last three years. These articles have discussed theory and practice; underlying principles and special technics. You have all heard of 'brainstorming,' insight, 'red-light thinking,' permissive atmosphere, etc. The frequency of articles on creativity has diminished in recent months, but not before some opponents have had their say. The pendulum, which a year ago was putting so much emphasis on special group technics, has now swung back to a position of greater emphasis on the importance of the individual creative person."

Dr. Henry R. Kreider, director of research for Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc., offered a paper on the future of the cosmetic industry, in which he said:

"Our variable and changing mode of life will be reflected in fresh, novel cosmetics adapted to meet our modern needs. Mass air-conditioning, increasingly industrialized and automotive atmosphere, more leisure which, in turn, means more time for sports indoors and out, different manners of dressing, and modified hygenic and personal care all call for the formulation and availability of products in step with current times. Who knows, perhaps we will soon be offering the newest Space Shades."

In a paper entitled, "Managing Research on a Middle-Sized Budget," Dr. Charles H. Kline, scientific director for Shulton, Inc., said, "No research program, large or small, can be very successful without well conceived, clear-cut, and realistic objectives. Unfortunately overzealous research men, consultants, and stock market letter-writers have concentrated too much on the idea of research as a miraculous cure-all for company ills, and spent far too little time refining the type of research that a given company might profitably undertake.

"The record of many companies shows that research can be carried out successfully and profitably on a middle-sized budget. However, company managements and research directors alike must recognize that every research project is a calculated risk. Careful direction and good understanding of the special problems of middle-sized research can reduce the risks—perhaps from those of Russian Roulette to those of poker—but they cannot eliminate them."

Tallow, Grease Figures

Carroll V. Danielson, of the food industries division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, presented a paper on "World Production, Consumption and Trade in Inedible Tallow and Grease, 1956."

The association also elected new directors: A. R. Bethke, Darling & Co., Chicago; Milton B. Loeb, president, Brillo Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adrien C. Pelletier, chairman of the board, Purex Corporation, Southgate, Calif., and Harold G. Shelton, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Asarco Is Now Running

—Continued from page 5

ly production, capital cost of a large arc furnace and auxiliaries is less than that of multiple reverbatory installations and their auxiliaries, it was said. Moreover, the furnace turns out a smooth and continuous flow of uniformly high quality copper of low sulfur content which can be cast at convenient rates. By contrast, a large reverbatory furnace requires that 300-400 tons of copper be cast in no more than five hours, Asarco said.

At Perth Amboy, Asarco says it has for the first time combined an oil-fired preheating furnace with the electric arc furnace to use both sources of heat at optimum efficiency. Copper in the form of cathode sheets is heated to 1,500-1,600 degrees Fahrenheit in a rotary pre-heating furnace. In addition to heating the copper with relatively inexpensive oil, this step permits a low-sulfur feed to the arc furnace.

The heated, low-sulfur cathodes are then transferred to the arc furnace where the copper is melted an heated to 2,100-2,150 degrees Fahrenheit. The molten metal is cast at 2,030 degrees, flowing continuously by displacement and by adjustment of the furnace tilt angle. From the furnace, the molten copper flows down a launder to a ten-ton electric holding furnace where its temperature and oxygen content are precisely regulated prior to casting.

CMRA and Buyers

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Marketing Research Relationship"; T. G. MacGowan, director of advance planning, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and R. Weir, 3rd, buyer, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., "Two-Way Information Exchange Between Market Research and Purchasing."

Following luncheon, at which R. E. Chaddock will preside, there will be an afternoon session with L. E. Russell as the moderator. Following are the panelists and their papers:

Dr. Frederick T. Moore, Rand Corporation, Washington, D. C., "Long Range Growth of Chemical Industries"; Dr. H. J. Barnett, Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C.; George R. Lawson, director of marketing of the industrial division, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, "Long Range Sales Planning," and E. E. Fogle, president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, "Long Range Corporate Planning."

There will be a banquet in the evening with G. P. Vincent presiding. Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, will be the speaker. His topic will be "New Doors to the Storehouse of Civilization."

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Purchasing Agent Called More Than Buyer

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ply and price. He said buyers should base their long-range planning on such research.

Purchasing research may reveal seasonal price fluctuations, for instance, particularly those related to agricultural harvesting, fresh water freight shipping or other seasonal factors. "Research in this area may show that a yearly plan can save you money by permitting you to purchase in 'off season' periods of demand," Mr. Quinn noted.

By applying this kind of research to a long range purchase plan, the purchasing agent can regulate his demands in volume and in time, thus avoiding shortages, emergency ordering and premium prices. "Who do you suppose pays for the goods which have to be shipped out at a premium cost because the order demanded service at night, on weekends, or during a vacation shutdown?" the speaker said. "Poor planning can only reduce your profits because you pay more for your supplies."

Suggests Periodic Review

"To make certain that your supplier is not forced up and down the mountain in meeting your requests for materials," Mr. Quinn suggested the purchasing agents make a periodic review of the company plans. The job of making long range purchasing plans is made immeasurably easier, he said, when the company provides sound sales forecasts, good market research and strict inventory controls. Maintaining liaison with suppliers is also of tremendous advantage to the purchasing agent in mapping out these plans, he added.

G. F. Polzer, jr., director of purchases for Witco Chemical Company, New York, suggested a code.

"We, in chemical purchasing, should function under the code that our job is not completed until whatever we have purchased reaches its point of useage," Mr. Polzer said. "Don't, for one second, feel that our responsibility ceases or our area of operation is limited to the delivery of material to the plant gate. We might be getting it to the gate via a means of transportation or in a container which results in extra handling costs in the plant. It is for just this reason that we should gain as much knowledge of our own operations as we possibly can.

"What's more, we should take the initiative to see to it that the management and plant people involved will cooperate with us in this respect. For sure, extreme tact is sometimes required, but all of us with our sales experience (gained while purchasing) should have no difficulty in selling ourselves."

Tool for Increasing Profits

F. J. Schmitt, director of purchases for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., presented a paper entitled, "Purchase Planning as a Tool for Increasing Profits and Recognition."

He made the following points on planning:

- "Purposeful planning is a tool which can help purchasing agents increase profits.
- "It improves their ability to recognize even larger opportunities.
- "The will and the effort to make use of these opportunities will help to provide the ability and attitudes required in this increasingly competitive chemical world."

R. G. Weigel, manager of drug and chemical purchases for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., presented a paper entitled, "The Metric System—Progress Report," in which he said:

"The accelerating interest of the pharmaceutical, fine chemical, and even heavy chemical industries in the use of the metric system is exhilarating.

"About five years ago, Eli Lilly & Co. embarked on a long-range program which we hoped would result in a smooth conversion to the metric system. Since the United States and Great Britain are the only civilized countries in the world which still have not adopted the metric system for commercial use, we felt that this was an opportunity for the pharmaceutical industry to take the initiative in a logical move to commercial use of the metric system.

"Primarily, the metric system is more desirable than the awkward and antiquated avoirdupois system because of the simplicity of calculations, since it is entirely a decimal system. It is a more accurate system of weights and measures.

"We in the purchasing department had long felt that the conversion to metric seemed logical and a step in the right direction. It was also apparent that there might be some problems. We believed that the initial and continued efforts in converting our suppliers to metric thinking would be well rewarded. We feel that this has been accomplished."

Imports Paper

"Foreign Imports and the Profit Picture" was an address delivered by John G. Tritsch, manager of the tariff division in the development department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Tritsch said:

"In purchasing abroad the American buyer must bear in mind all those factors which enter domestic buying considerations, plus a few others which are peculiar to international markets. Usual factors entering domestic purchase thinking include price, continuity of supply, consistency of quality, freight, and speed with which servicing can be rendered.

"Additional factors to be remembered in foreign buying include import duties, special packing and any duties thereon, labeling requirements, safety and sanitary regulations, special insurance, and risk that special low pricing may bring the threat of application of the antidumping regulations. Real problems must be surmounted in the long supply lines and remoteness of inventories and how readily servicing can be rendered.

"One very bright opportunity often overlooked in foreign purchasing is the possibility of obtaining drawback of import duties paid when the finished product manufactured from the imported raw materials is exported. All but 1 percent of the duties paid may be rebated by this process."

J. W. McNeil, manager of the chemical procurement department of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., presented a preview of the coming joint meeting with the Chemical Market Research Association.

He said:

"Some time ago the education committee of the Chemical Buyers' Group made an intensive study to determine which organizations, representing the chemical industry, had areas of interest similar to our own. It was determined that one of the organizations most closely associated with our Buyers' Group was the Chemical Market Research Association.

"Some of the general areas of common interest are: Raw materials, corporate planning, the effect of new or revised chemical processes, new products, various statistics including production capacities, production rates, available supplies, the identity of key producers, price trends of various materials, etc.

"As a result of this study it was recommended that the Chemical Market Research Association be contacted regarding the possibility of a joint meeting. The proposal was well received and has culminated in a joint meeting scheduled at the Sheraton-Park hotel in Washington, D. C., on February 6, 1958.

"The theme of the meeting is "Intra-company and Inter-company cooperation between Purchasing and Market Research. Why? How?

"The morning sessions are designed to examine the WHY and HOW of the theme. In the afternoon the program departs from the theme and covers the areas of long range sales planning, long range corporate planning and the long range growth of chemical industries."

General Mills Develops Arginine Process

—Continued from page 5

Dr. Harold Wittcoff, director of chemical research.

Both arginine and lysine are isolated from natural material in the General Mills process.

Arginine has never before been produced except as a rare chemical. Clinical tests have indicated that it has great therapeutic value in reducing high ammonia content of the blood.

Lysine, available for about three years, has been growing steadily in importance to pharmaceutical and other industries.

Both Dr. Manley and Dr. Wittcoff said that credit for the new General Mills bulk production processes belongs to Dr. Norval Barker and his co-workers at the central research laboratories.

"Dr. Barker and his associates have labored four years to perfect these processes," Dr. Wittcoff said. "Through their efforts, we can now turn out in commercial quantities l-arginine of 99 percent purity l-lysine of 98 percent purity."

Technical names of the new arginine products are l-arginine (the free base); l-arginine monohydrochloride; and l-argininium-l-glutamate (a new salt). The latter product, unique to General Mills, is said to be of particular interest in tests at this time.

Arginine is so new that today there are no arginine-based pharmaceuticals on the market, General Mills said.

Value in Ammoniemia

Clinical studies conducted with arginine products, however, have indicated its high therapeutic value in the treatment of ammoniemia (high ammonia level of the blood). Since December, 1956, the date of the first reported use of arginine on a human patient, the product has been making medical history, it was said.

The use of arginine for the treatment of patients was first reported by Drs. H. A. Harper and J. S. Najarian of the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco. They found that this amino acid brought about a reduction in blood ammonia and thus aided in the recovery of patients who might otherwise have succumbed to the toxic effects of the ammonia.

With the addition of arginine to other therapeutic measures used for ammonia intoxication, all except two of fifty patients were improved, even though thirty-five of them were first seen in deep coma.

The patients with long standing chronic liver disease (cirrhosis) complicated by bleeding presented the most difficult problems in treatment, Drs. Harper and Najarian reported in a medical journal. However, in a number of these cases, prompt and effective treatment of ammonia intoxication brought about sufficient improvement to permit surgical intervention for control of their bleeding.

Ammoniemia, the condition which is alleviated by arginine, occurs when the liver becomes overtaxed or otherwise fails to function properly in removing excess ammonia from the blood. Any of several causes—alcoholism, malnutrition, internal bleeding, for example—may bring on the condition. A patient with ammoniemia, sometimes called "ammonia intoxication," exhibits the symptoms of drunkenness. In the acute stage, he lapses into a coma.

Dangerous State

This is a dangerous state because surgery and other therapy are ordinarily impossible while a patient is in coma. There is grave danger that brain damage may result if the person remains in coma too long.

Arginine's ability to literally turn back the clock for patients in coma from ammoniemia has roused considerable interest in medical circles.

Now that the product is available in quantity, pharmaceutical firms, research centers, hospitals and universities are beginning studies of their own, Dr. Barker said. There is indication that the Food and Drug Administration is currently considering approval of arginine products for pharmaceutical use.

The early clinical studies were conducted with l-arginine monohydrochloride, Dr. Barker said, and these are continuing unabated. The new l-argininium-l-glutamate salt containing both arginine and glutamate, is attracting considerable interest in the extensive clinical testing now under way. This new product has no sodium ion and therefore no inorganic ion of possible toxicity.

The salt is also being tested for use in the treatment of uremia, Dr. Barker said.

As a non-medical item, the product has flavor-enhancing properties, similar to monosodium glutamate, and offers potential as a salt substitute for use in diets where sodium is detrimental to a patient.

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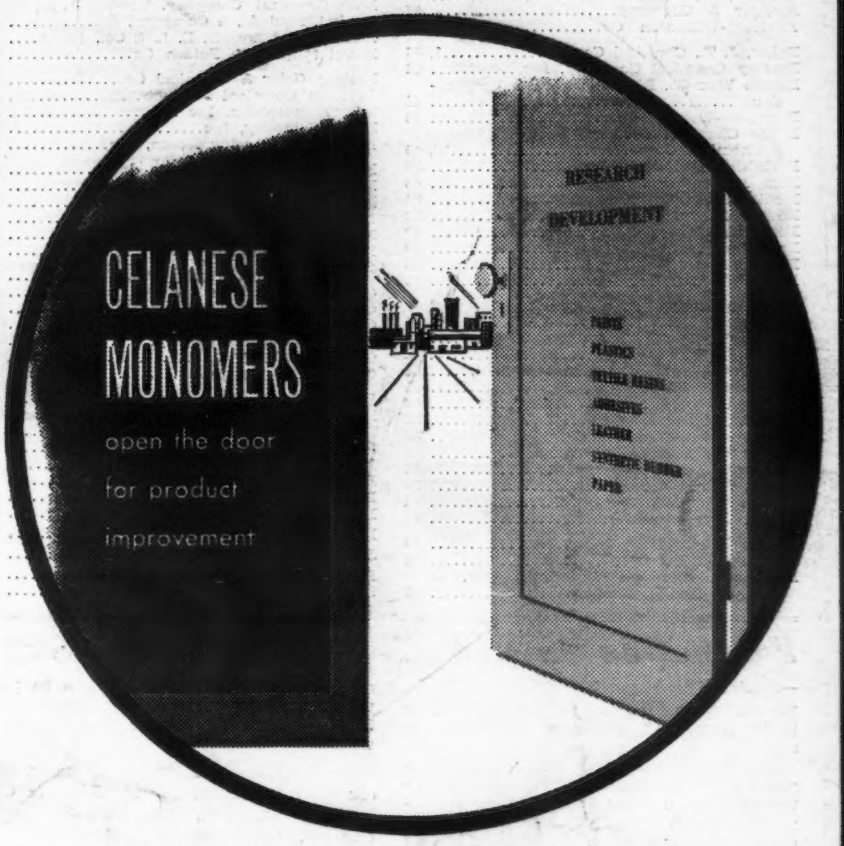

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Fatty alcohols have come a long way since their initial use as sulfates. While detergents still are a prime use, today chem-men find many other profitable ways to react these aliphatics: to esters, phosphates, epoxides, condensates.

Research Reliability

More and more, CACHALOT brand fatty alcohols are preferred for research work because of their continuous uniformity. This same constant stability of specifications—achieved by over thirty years of long-chain normal alcohol production—assures you of cleaner end-products. Yet the low acid and saponification values and the controlled iodine values of CACHALOT USP, NF, TGA, and technical grades are available at fully competitive prices.

Pristine Pack

Proof alone of their superiority is the special care taken in packaging CACHALOT fatty alcohols. White, crystalline cetyl and stearyl alcohols are guarded by polyethylene-lined cartons or bags. Clear liquid lauryl and oleyl alcohols are packed in uniform weight steel drums. Bulk lots are shipped in steam-cleaned and inspected tank cars.

Fact Finder

Ask chem-men who've used CACHALOT fatty alcohols in their products or process. Or, for a somewhat biased account, send for "Survey of Fatty Alcohols" which tells what they are and how they are used. CACHALOT: reg. trade name

Get all the facts on fatty alcohols from

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